

Management Plan for CDF's Historic Buildings and Archaeological Sites

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California Department of Forestry
and Fire Protection

Memorandum

To: Region Chiefs
Unit Chiefs
State Forest Managers
California Department of Forestry
and Fire Protection

Date: November 26, 2001
R26

Telephone: (916) 653-0839

From: Department of Forestry and Fire Protection

Subject: Management Plan for CDF's Historic Buildings and Archaeological Sites

For the past several years, the Department has been working on a Management Plan for its Historic Buildings and Archaeological Sites. This plan was written and approved pursuant to Executive Order W-26-92, the California Environmental Quality Act, and Public Resources Code Section 5020 et seq. These mandates direct state agencies to preserve and maintain California's significant heritage resources. I am pleased to announce that this plan and the programmatic Environmental Impact Report supporting it have been completed. A copy of the plan is enclosed for your review.

I have approved this plan and it has also been approved by CDF's EMC/EAC Committee following intensive review by affected CDF Units. The plan was developed in close consultation with the California State Office of Historic Preservation (OHP). It identifies those significant heritage resources located on properties within CDF's jurisdiction and describes the procedures we must follow concerning their management. The plan identifies all known heritage resources under our control. This includes 260 historic buildings and 166 archaeological sites, and specifies those 29 buildings targeted for long-term preservation. The plan must be updated every ten years beginning in the year 2010.

CDF has made a firm commitment to the public, OHP and other reviewing agencies to carry out these preservation efforts. I realize that severe fiscal limitations and other constraints will present difficulties, however, this plan recognizes our limitations and describes a prudent, feasible, and realistic program for the management of important state resources under our jurisdiction. We are committed to the implementation of this plan and request your assistance in doing so.

Andrea E. Tuttle
Director

Enclosure

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Management Plan for the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection's (CDF) Historic Buildings and Archaeological Sites (Plan) proposes to protect and manage the Department's significant heritage resources. These resources include both historic buildings and known prehistoric and historic archaeological sites. The Plan identifies 86 historically significant CDF buildings and proposes a list of 29 of these buildings for preservation. The criteria for selection of buildings to be preserved were formulated by CDF during the course of plan development, and are consistent with the Department's long-term goals for historic resource protection. Seventy-eight of the eighty-six CDF historic buildings have been determined to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places and the California Register of Historical Resources. The remaining eight (8) CDF historic buildings were inventoried, but formal eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) has yet to be determined.

The Plan has been revised since the October 1998 Draft Plan was prepared. A Notice of Preparation (NOP) was distributed in February 1999 which announced the Department's intent to prepare an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) that would evaluate the potential impacts of adopting the proposed Plan. The NOP also solicited comments and guidance on the scope and content of the environmental information to be included in the EIR. Comments received during the NOP comment period, together with additional information that CDF gathered in the course of further evaluation of its historic buildings, prompted the Department to make revisions to the Plan. Those revisions are fully enumerated in the March 2000 version of the Plan.

Substantive revisions to the Plan include:

- New criteria have been developed for selection of historic buildings to be preserved.

The new selection criteria consists of the following: 1) maximize public access; 2) building condition; 3) sample diversity; 4) location diversity; and 5) feasibility for long-term preservation and management.

- Increase in the number of significant historic buildings from 78 to 86.

The application of the new selection criteria resulted in an increase in the number of significant historic buildings. Seventy-eight of the eighty-six CDF historic buildings have been determined to be eligible for listing on the NRHP and the California Register of Historical Resources. The remaining eight (8) CDF historic buildings were inventoried, but formal eligibility for listing on the NRHP and the California Register of Historical Resources has yet to be determined.

- CDF has completed its research on the 21 historic buildings listed in the earlier Plan for possible transfer of ownership or management responsibility.

Since the October 1998 Draft Management Plan was prepared, CDF has researched the possibility of transferring ownership or management to another agency for these 21 historic buildings. CDF has determined that it can preserve ten of these historic buildings. The Department was unable to commit to saving the remaining eleven buildings because in some cases an alternative owner or manager could not be identified, or because the building did

not meet the new selection criteria.

- Change in the number of historic buildings to be preserved from 30 to 29.

The application of the new selection criteria resulted in a revised list of historic buildings to be preserved by CDF, as well as a reduction in the number of buildings to be preserved.

- CDF will implement an internal procedure for evaluating the remaining 57 historic buildings not selected for preservation. This internal administrative procedure has been developed in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). The SHPO has agreed to delegate the authority to evaluate these buildings individually to the CDF Historic Preservation Officer. In addition, buildings listed in the Inventory of CDF's Historic Buildings (see Table 1) with a 4S, 4S1, 4S2, 4S3, 4S4, 4S5, 4S6, 4S7, or 4S8 NRHP rating (see Appendix 3) that reach 50 years of age before the 2010 Plan re-evaluation will be subject to CDF's internal procedure as well. Whenever a Unit plans to design and construct a project that may impact or demolish one of the 57 historic buildings, or a building from the CDF Inventory List with any of the 4S ratings that reaches 50 years of age before 2010, the CDF Historic Preservation Officer shall be consulted. The CDF Historic Preservation Officer will then evaluate the building according to the following steps, in priority order: 1) Adaptive re-Use; 2) Transfer of Ownership or Management; 3) Relocation; 4) Management as a Standing Ruin. The CDF Historic Preservation Officer will then make a determination as to the feasibility of any of these options. If none of the four options are determined to be feasible, the CDF Historic Preservation Officer may approve demolition if required by the proposed project under consideration. The CDF Historic Preservation Officer may, at his or her discretion, have the option of consulting with the SHPO before approving demolition. If demolition takes place, the CDF Historic Preservation Officer shall prepare a supplement to the Historic Building Record (*Building Structure and Object Record, DPR 523B*). The completed supplement shall be forwarded to the appropriate center for entry into the California Historical Resource Information System (CHRIS) as an official record of the State of California.
- Addition of a newly discovered archaeological site at Badger Forest Fire Station.

While conducting pre-field research for an upcoming project at Badger Forest Fire Station in Tulare County, station personnel informed the CDF Forester that an archaeological site exists within the CDF property boundary. The site was surveyed and fully recorded by the CDF Archaeologist, and scientifically tested (Napton and Greathouse 2001b).

INTRODUCTION

This Plan addresses the management of significant heritage resources associated with CDF. It was prepared in response to State of California Executive Order W-26-92 which directs all State agencies to conduct inventories for significant heritage resources and develop policies *and a management plan* to protect and manage these resource values. Heritage resources are defined in the Executive Order to include artifacts, sites, buildings, structures, districts, and objects with historical, architectural, archaeological, or cultural significance. These locations contain artifacts or features and are associated with important events in the history or prehistory of California. The significant historic buildings identified in this Plan are important resources due to their association to the historic development of CDF and the development of wildland fire control in California. The prehistoric and historic archaeological sites discussed in this Plan do not have a similarly common theme, but are also important resources. These sites are associated with local prehistoric and historic

land use patterns on lands now owned or managed by CDF.

The Plan is divided into five principal chapters dealing with historic buildings and archaeological sites separately. This division enabled the Plan to focus its discussion of the inventory and management of two distinguishable categories of heritage resources. Chapter 1 discusses the historic buildings associated with CDF. It contains a summary of the inventories conducted to identify CDF's significant historic buildings and an overview of CDF's history providing the context within which the buildings were evaluated for historical significance. This chapter also specifies how these resources will be managed over the next ten years. Chapter 2 discusses the known archaeological and historical sites located on lands owned or managed by CDF, and is further divided by individual State land parcels. These sections contain a summary of the archaeological surveys of the parcel and discusses how known heritage resources will be managed. Chapter 3 discusses how this Plan is to be approved, modified, and implemented. It contains the signatures of the CDF Director and the California State Historic Preservation Officer which authorize Plan implementation, identifies the procedures to initiate a project or modification to the Plan, and specifies the time frame for regular reevaluation of inventory information and Plan revision. Chapter 4 contains a complete listing of all references cited in the text. Chapter 5 contains three appendices. These include a list of definitions for key words, terms, and acronyms used in this Plan, a discussion of the relevant legal requirements, and a listing of National Register Eligibility Codes used in the inventory.

CDF is associated with a wonderful collection of significant historic buildings. These include a variety of fire detection facilities (lookout towers), an assortment of building types at forest fire stations (apparatus buildings, barracks, ranger's residences, garages, warehouses, etc.), and some more unusual types including two old schoolhouses and a large barn built for the repair of tractors. Most of the oldest and most significant buildings are no longer used for their original purpose, however, several have been saved and restored and are being managed for their historical values. CDF is committed to saving other examples of its significant historic buildings as well; all of these are identified in this Plan. The remainder of the historic buildings are not likely to be saved. Many are functionally inadequate to meet CDF's current operational needs or are in an advanced state of disrepair, and eventually will be removed and replaced with newer facilities. This Plan identifies the historic buildings CDF has and will continue to preserve and those that CDF cannot commit to save.

CDF's historic buildings are located in three types of compounds: fire lookout stations, forest fire stations and other administration sites, and on State forests. The current CDF building collection numbers 2,300 buildings. Of these, 260 are considered historic buildings, most having been constructed prior to 1949. Most of these have been fully recorded and evaluated. Of the 260 historic buildings currently owned or managed by CDF, 86 were determined to be significant heritage resources as defined in the Executive Order W-26-92. They qualified on both architectural and historical grounds. Many are examples of a distinctive architectural style and also represent an association to an important historical event: the development of wildfire control in California. They have been a part of a system that has protected the forests and range lands of this state for more than a century.

CDF is also responsible for the protection and management of a large collection of archaeological and historical sites on State lands, most of which are located on the eight Demonstration State Forests managed by CDF. These State-owned parcels are located in different forest types in California and contain a correspondingly diverse group of archaeological and historical sites. There are fewer constraints affecting CDF's management of its archaeological sites although fiscal limitations and naturally-caused impacts are issues affecting their management. The general vicinity location of all CDF properties with known archaeological sites or historic buildings is provided on two maps contained in this Plan. Specific site locations are not disclosed.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The present writing is a Management Plan for CDF's historic buildings and archaeological sites. It was developed in response to State of California Executive Order W-26-92 (signed in April, 1992) which directs all State agencies, including CDF, to:

... recognize, to the extent prudent and feasible within existing budget and personnel resources, preserve, and maintain the significant heritage resources of the State ... and ...by January 1994, develop and institute feasible and prudent policies and *a management plan* to preserve and maintain its significant heritage resources (Executive Order W-26-92: Sections 1 and 3).

This Plan was prepared to satisfy this requirement and to provide guidance for CDF to wisely manage these resources, not only because we are so directed but also because it is the right thing to do. The preservation and wise use of California's cultural and historic resources are important to the people of this state. These heritage resources provide not only continuity with our past, but foster community pride, stimulate economic activity, enhance the quality of recreation in California's wildlands, and provide sources for irreplaceable scientific information about the past.

California's heritage resources are often divided into the chronological categories of historic and prehistoric. They can also be grouped by type, such as historic buildings, archaeological sites, features, artifacts, and, in the historical period, documents. Over the years, numbers of historic resources such as buildings, structures, objects, features, artifacts, and archives have been created for and by the CDF. The history and historic changes associated with the CDF is a continuing process. The evidence of CDF's activities, its cultural resources, are generated and then pass into time. Without a directed plan, what remains of the past for future generations to see will be a matter of chance, a matter of accident. The present Management Plan is intended to give direction to the CDF on how and what to preserve of its history and historic environment. It is a tool to assist in safeguarding the best of the CDF's past, and the best of its archaeological resources, for future generations to enjoy and learn from. This Plan should not be viewed as simply a legal exercise to ensure compliance with Federal and State mandates, but rather, as an opportunity to save a portion of CDF's heritage resource diversity. Hopefully, this Management Plan will inspire a treasure hunt. The treasure is CDF's heritage; the hunt involves identifying, recording, and protecting the significant resources of the State's historic and prehistoric heritage. The former Governor's goal, stated through the issuance of Executive Order W-26-92 to all State agencies, was to ensure, to the extent prudent and feasible, that the protection of these significant State resources is given full consideration in all its land use and capital outlay decisions; to give them a safe passage into the future. In the face of declining State revenues, and in many cases, declining staffing and maintenance of older facilities, it will be a challenge for CDF to preserve and maintain many of its historic buildings. This Plan cannot "iron plate" the process of preserving a portion of them. It cannot prevent the irrevocable loss of significant heritage resources as CDF moves into the 21st century. The Plan can, however, put forward the information and guidance necessary to implement a prudent and feasible management program. Its success will be dependent on the dedication and concern afforded to it at the ground level of the CDF organization. Ultimately it will be the station personnel, battalion chiefs, and unit chiefs that will either promote or defeat the intent of this Management Plan. They are the ones who have the most intimate contact with the CDF's historic built environment. In short, this is their history to preserve or lose.

The purpose of this Plan is to provide information, direction, methods, encouragement, management options, and review procedures for the preservation and management of CDF's significant heritage resources, and to ensure that these important State resources are given full consideration in all of

CDF's land use and capital outlay decisions. CDF shall formally review this Plan in the year 2010 and every ten years following, and shall do so in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer as specified herein. This process will enable CDF to make Management Plan changes that may become necessary over time.

EVOLUTION OF CDF AND THE ROAD MAP FOR THE FUTURE

CDF has evolved over the years into the largest multi-purpose fire protection agency in the country. CDF's role has expanded to include year-round resource protection, and state-of-the-art emergency and disaster response. The growing and changing population in California, together with the increase in fuel build-ups in areas at risk from wildfire, have placed a greater demand on CDF for fire protection than ever before. CDF's fire protection forces, expertise, and equipment are called into service at a moment's notice throughout California. In addition to the wildfire season, CDF responds to over 275,000 non-wildfire emergencies per year, and CDF is often asked to take the lead or assist in disasters such as floods, earthquakes, and hazardous materials and toxic spills.

In order to meet the present and future challenges, CDF must continue to improve its aging infrastructure, most of which was constructed prior to 1960, so that it can accommodate its operational needs. Many of the CDF buildings have failing water and wastewater systems, outdated communications facilities, and are a seismic risk due to structural instability. Most of CDF's apparatus buildings can no longer accommodate today's larger fire-fighting equipment and engines. These buildings will be upgraded to current standards, or perhaps entirely replaced as funding for these projects is secured. Some of CDF's facilities must be entirely relocated due to lease terminations and urban encroachment.

The methods by which CDF conducts its firefighting mission have evolved as well. In the past, there was a heavy reliance on mountain top fire lookouts to report fires. As urban development encroached on the State's wildlands, increasing numbers of people were present to report fires. The prevalence of cellular telephones has also increased the number of fires reported by the general public rather than the fire lookouts. In addition, new tools such as lightning strike reporting systems have further reduced the need for forest fire lookouts. As a result, only 36 of CDF's 73 lookouts are staffed during fire season. The other 37 forest fire lookouts are closed and no longer used for fire detection purposes, although many lookouts provide telecommunications support by housing radio equipment, towers, and vaults. In some instances, these closed forest fire lookouts have fallen into disrepair, become subject to vandalism, and interfere with other uses for the site.

CDF is faced with how best to upgrade this infrastructure, and still preserve its historically significant buildings. With 2,300 structures, CDF has one of the State's largest inventories of buildings. According to CDF's 1997 Strategic Plan, the Department had a \$368 million backlog of capital improvements for buildings and telecommunications facilities. In 1995, CDF began to receive stable funding to embark on an aggressive program for infrastructure improvements. These improvements include building remodeling as well as demolition and replacement. To date, the Department has evaluated these projects on a case-by-case basis for impacts to historic resources. The adoption of this Plan will enable CDF to ensure that historic preservation is integrated into the Department's long term planning and decision making process for infrastructure improvements.

CDF's 2000-2001 Fiscal Year (FY) Major and Minor Capital Outlay Program included 40 major and 11 minor projects at an approximate cost of \$62.4 million. The Department's 2001-2002 FY Major Capital Outlay Program included 30 projects at an estimated cost of \$41.9 million in that fiscal year, with future year costs of \$54.6 million for completion. CDF does not know at this time which of these projects would require replacement and demolition of historic buildings. However, the Department's roadmap for the future includes completing its infrastructure improvements by

carrying out needed projects that minimize acquisition costs by utilizing CDF's existing properties as much as possible. At present time, CDF can only commit to preserving those historic buildings that meet the selection criteria. The Department's goal is to plan for historic preservation as well as ensure that the CDF infrastructure meets the Department's current and future operational needs. The proposed infrastructure improvements are essential to the Department's ability to utilize buildings that can accommodate and house the Department's modern firefighting equipment.

PLAN DEVELOPMENT

CDF began developing its Management Plan for Historic Buildings and Archaeological Sites in 1991. Inventories of historic buildings and archaeological sites were conducted from 1991-1996. The Draft Plan was developed from 1996-1999, and the EIR was developed from 1999-2001. Throughout this process, the Department has worked in consultation and coordination with the SHPO. As the Plan evolved, draft versions were revised, until October 1998, when CDF felt the Plan was ready for formal submittal to the SHPO.

The October 1998 Draft Plan began with 78 significant historic buildings identified by CDF's historic building inventory. From these 78 buildings, the draft Plan offered a list of 30 historic buildings that CDF would commit to preserve. A second list was included in this version of the Plan, which contained an additional 21 historic buildings that the Department would attempt to transfer management responsibility or ownership to another agency for preservation. The Plan listed the remaining 27 historic buildings which CDF could not commit to saving. The Plan also covers CDF's 166 known archaeological and historic sites located throughout the State. Most of these sites are located within the eight demonstration State Forests managed by CDF, and all would continue to be managed by the Department.

The October 1998 Draft Plan used the following methods to selection which CDF historic buildings to save. A process of elimination followed utilizing the following criteria: 1) buildings with problems that preclude preservation or are in severe disrepair; 2) buildings located in sites that CDF had abandoned or planned to abandon; and 3) buildings with ownership or lease problems.

The October 1998 version of the Plan was the basis for the initiation of the CEQA process to analyze the environmental impacts of the Plan. In February 1999, a Notice of Preparation (NOP) was distributed statewide, and copies of the October 1998 Draft Plan were made available to agencies, groups, and individuals who wished to offer comments.

During the NOP comment period, several groups and individuals expressed a particular interest in the Fire Lookout Stations (FLS). In addition, some of the CDF Units articulated concerns about the feasibility and cost of preserving some of the 30 historic buildings identified in the Plan. Moreover, CDF has been in the process of attempting to identify alternative owners or managers for the 21 historic buildings proposed for transfer to another agency for preservation. In many cases, the Department's efforts in this regard were not successful.

These factors caused CDF to review and refine the selection criteria for historic building preservation. As a result, the Department revised the Draft Plan once again, and circulated a Draft Plan (dated March 2000) for public review and comment. The March 2000 Draft Plan presented the refined selection criteria that is discussed on page 7 through 8.

Additional changes occurred to the Plan when CDF identified eight more significant historic buildings. This increased the list of significant historic buildings to 86. The formal eligibility of these eight buildings, such as Mountain Home Demonstration State Forest Warehouse and Cabin,

for listing on the National Register of Historic Places and the California Register of Historical Resources, has not yet been determined by CDF.

Each of the 21 buildings that the previous draft Plan had proposed for transfer to another agency for preservation have been researched by CDF. CDF has determined that it can preserve ten of these historic buildings, but cannot commit to saving the remaining eleven. The ten historic buildings that CDF can commit to preserve from the transfer list (from the October 1998 Draft Plan) are as follows: Boucher Hill Fire Lookout Station; Calandra Fire Lookout Station; Cuyamaca Forest Fire Station Combination Barracks/Garage; Digger Butte Fire Lookout Station and Garage; Dyer Mountain Fire Lookout Station; and Hammond Forest Fire Station Ranger's Residence, 3-Bay Truck Garage, Combination Barracks, and Garage. These historic buildings were moved onto the list of 27 CDF buildings to be saved. The eleven historic buildings that CDF cannot commit to preserve are buildings that the Department was unable to find an agency to transfer ownership or management, or that did not meet the revised selection criteria. CDF cannot commit to saving the following eleven buildings: Bear Mountain Fire Lookout Station, Residence, and Residence Garage; Call Mountain Fire Lookout Station; Copernicus Fire Lookout Station and Water Tank; Eagle Rock Fire Lookout Station; Penon Blanco Fire Lookout Station; Sierra Vista Fire Lookout Station; and Tuolumne-Calaveras Unit Headquarters Ranger's Residence and Resident Garage.

Although this final, approved Plan identifies only the buildings that CDF can commit to preserving, the remaining buildings may still be candidates for local agency adoption in the future. If a local agency expresses an interest in preservation of a historic CDF building not on the list to be saved, the Department will be willing to consider a transfer of ownership on a case-by-case basis. CDF prefers to avoid demolition of a historic building if a local agency demonstrates the interest, ability, and commitment to assume the responsibility for preservation, operation, and maintenance.

SELECTION CRITERIA

The Department has developed and applied the following selection criteria to its historic buildings:

Maximize Public Access

Buildings with greater public accessibility and visibility are given priority. In particular, CDF buildings located on State Park or United States Forest Service (USFS) property are much better candidates for preservation efforts than those located in extremely remote locations. These buildings have a greater potential for use as historical interpretive centers and would be seen by many more people.

Building Condition

Buildings in poor condition and/or with extremely high repair costs were eliminated from the list of buildings to save. The cost for restoration of these buildings would be so high that CDF would maximize the effectiveness of its repair and restoration funds by directing those dollars towards other historic buildings.

Sample Diversity

An assortment of historic buildings were selected so that most CDF historic building types are represented.

Location Diversity

Historic buildings widely distributed throughout California were selected to provide a greater variety of CDF settings to more accurately represent CDF's historical jurisdiction, provide greater public access, and better distribute the cost of preservation among the CDF Units.

Feasibility for Long-Term Preservation and Management

Buildings with fewer obstacles to preservation were selected. Historic Buildings located on a CDF compound to be abandoned, where the building no longer serves CDF operational needs, or where CDF was unsuccessful in locating alternative owners or managers were eliminated from consideration. Priority was given to historic buildings that have already been restored, or where CDF improvements in the compound have already been completed.

CHAPTER I HISTORIC BUILDINGS

OVERVIEW OF CDF HISTORY

The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CDF) has been in existence for over 75 years. It is the largest fire department of its type in the world and has established an international reputation as one of the premier wildland fire fighting organizations today. CDF has at its call an arsenal of equipment, personnel, and property than many nations can only dream of. CDF is uniquely endowed with a mission that sets it apart from other governmental agencies. Its role guarantees its continuance into the foreseeable future and CDF has a heritage that deserves to be protected. Part of that heritage is directly linked to the 86 significant historic buildings discussed in this Plan. The following overview of the history of CDF was prepared to provide the context within which the buildings were evaluated.

CDF is a State agency responsible for protecting natural resources from fire on land designated by the State Board of Forestry as State Responsibility Area (SRA). CDF also manages the State Forest system and has responsibility to enforce the forest practice regulations, which govern forestry practices on private and other non-federal lands. Two major themes are attendant to the CDF mission. One is the protection of the State's merchantable timber on all non-federal lands from improper logging activities and the other is the protection of the State's grass, brush, and tree covered watersheds in SRA from wildland fire. CDF is a "conservation agency" with origins stemming from the "Conservation Movement" of the last century.

In the latter half of the 19th century, Americans collectively voiced concern about the health and long term availability of the Nation's timber supply. They were alarmed by newspaper accounts of a succession of conflagration fires that had burned millions of acres in the upper mid-West and by the continuing reports of massive timber destruction by homestead and lumber industry land clearing practices. The prevalent idea that at least one-fifth of a given land area should be covered in trees to sustain a successful agricultural industry added weight to the anxiety and led to deliberations on how to control western development of the public domain (Federal land). A widely circulated belief that America might face a timber "famine" or shortage gave momentum to the dialogue. Many also believed that trees caused it to rain and by removing them the Nation ran the risk of converting its western territories, if not the whole country, into a vast desert. Also, the prevailing attitude that the forests of America were infinite, and infinitely forgiving of mankind's exploits, was beginning to wane especially now that the American frontier had reached the western shore.

The 19th century was a period of rapid western expansion for America and the general rule was to transfer the public domain (Federal land) into private ownership. But a growing number of Americans wanted to see the Federal Government withdraw certain tracts of the public domain from private settlement and manage the areas in trust for present and future generations. Two parallel movements emerged to address the disposition of the public domain. One was the drive to "preserve" the Nation's natural wonders from privatization. The other was to "conserve" the Nation's storehouse of lumber trees. The first could be said to have started in 1864 when the United States Government gifted the Yosemite Grant and Mariposa Grove to the State of California. In 1866, the California State Legislature accepted this land grant with the understanding that the areas were to be managed for the benefit of present and future generations. Although it was a State park, these two grants signaled the beginning of a federal park program. The advent of a true national park system came with the creation of Yellowstone National Park in 1872 in Wyoming, some 18 years before Yosemite itself became a national park.

The United States Army was assigned the responsibility to patrol and protect this area. The Army's role included the detection and suppression of wildfire within park boundaries. This was no small task considering the size of the sanctuary, the crude equipment at hand, and the few troops that were assigned. Even though the U.S. Cavalry was a far cry from the wildland fire profession of today, they nonetheless represented the beginning of a Federal wildland fire protection program. One noteworthy Army idea was the creation of "campgrounds." These were set up as a means to contain the continuing nuisance of abandoned campfires. In 1890, the Sequoia and General Grant Parks, and the Yosemite Forest Preserve were created. The U.S. Army's qualified success in Yellowstone led to the implementation of Cavalry patrols within these parks in 1891.

As for forestry management, simple laws to protect certain types of trees had been around since colonial times. The creation of the Department of Agriculture in 1862 marks the beginnings of a national effort to protect the nation's agricultural health. It wasn't until 1875, though, that Congress allocated \$2,000 to the Department for the purpose of hiring a forestry agent to investigate the subject of timber management. This was unanticipated, since the discipline of forestry was new and there were very few trained foresters in America at this time. In 1881, a Division of Forestry was created and in 1889, the Department of Agriculture was raised to Cabinet level status. Meanwhile, all Federal land remained under the control of the Department of Interior, specifically the General Land Office (GLO).

Bernhard Fernow, Division of Forestry Chief from 1886 to 1898, endorsed the creation of forest reserves and pointed out the need to transfer control of these lands from the General Land Office to the Department of Agriculture. This would insure that government foresters would have the leverage needed to enforce proper timber management practices. Fernow even drafted an organizational scheme that included the idea that "rangers" would be in charge of the smallest administrative units. Stiff opposition against creating federal reserves was overcome in 1891 when Congress passed the Forest Reserve Act. The President was given the authorization to permanently withdraw from the public domain, forestlands he deemed of national importance. The Act did not, however, specify what constituted "forest" land. The people of Southern California capitalized on this by successfully lobbying for the creation of the San Gabriel Forest Reserve, a largely brush covered region whose value lies in its being an important watershed for the Los Angeles Basin. Southern Californians had long been witness to the devastation that wildland fire could bring. They had seen how hillsides denuded by fall fires became a catalyst for flooding and mudslides when winter rains hit. This, in turn, wreaked havoc on the agricultural lands in the Basin below. The Sundry Civil Appropriations Act (Organic Act) of 1897 clarified the intent of the Forest Reserve Act and specifically endorsed the validity of watershed protection. In fact, timber and watershed

protection were the cornerstones upon which existing reserves were expanded and future reserves established.

As for Fernow's efforts to wrestle control of the Forest Reserves from the Department of Interior, this fell to his successor, Gifford Pinchot. Pinchot is viewed as the "father" of the Forest Service. He served as Chief Forester from 1898 to 1910. His close friendship with President Theodore Roosevelt undoubtedly played a key role in the latter's executive order, of early 1905, which transferred the growing collection of Forest Reserves from the Interior Department to the Department of Agriculture. Had he been so inclined, Pinchot probably could have gained control of the federal parklands. But Pinchot was a forester intent on instituting wise management upon timber-producing lands for commercial use. He was not out to cultivate trees for recreational enjoyment (utilitarian conservation as opposed to aesthetic preservation). Within a few weeks of Roosevelt's order, Pinchot reorganized the Agriculture Department's Bureau of Forestry into the United States Forest Service. In 1907, the Forest Reserves were renamed National Forests.

The U.S. Forest Service became the Nation's primary instrument, for protecting natural resources on Federal land from fire and from timber exploitation. In the teens the National Park Service was established, and charged with protecting the Nation's scenic wonders. Both agencies, however, were protecting only those areas of Federally owned land under their jurisdiction and such private in-holdings that could potentially threaten the well being of the Federal lands. The large areas of timber and watershed lands privately owned that were beyond the National Forests and Parks came under the State authority.

In the midst of the national debate over the merits of having a Federal forest reserve system, the California State Legislature had established a State Board of Forestry. Founded in 1885, the Board was one of the first State appointed forestry boards in the nation. They were authorized to investigate, collect, and disseminate information about forestry. In 1887, the Board members and their assistants were given the power of peace officers to enforce compliance with the few laws that the State had enacted concerning brush and forest lands. A State-level interest in the well being of its natural resources had materialized. But a hostile political climate eventually succeeded in abolishing the State's first Board of Forestry, which was disbanded in 1893.

At the beginning of the 20th century, a few loosely organized groups, including at least one logging company, had taken steps to bring about wildland fire protection upon a few scattered properties outside of the Federal Reserves. A major step forward, though, in bringing about a State-level commitment to protect these areas came in 1903. Shortly after assuming office Governor George Pardee communicated to Gifford Pinchot his desire for a joint Federal-State study and survey of the forest situation in California. C. Raymond Clar, in his report *Brief History of The California Division of Forestry* suggests that Pardee's request energized Pinchot's lobbying efforts for direct control of the federal forest reserve system and no doubt it helped sway President Roosevelt to transfer the Federal Reserves to the Department of Agriculture. The California survey was conducted from 1903 into 1907. Commencement of the project set the stage for the establishment of a new Board of Forestry and the creation of the position of State Forester. On March 18, 1905 the State Legislature approved both. The enabling Act, as Clar puts it, became "...the statutory cornerstone for the State forestry agency as it has existed through the ensuing years."

The Board of Forestry appointed E. T. Allen, an Assistant Forester in the Forest Service, as California's first State Forester. Unfortunately, Allen had to leave office the following year (for personal reasons). Not surprisingly, another Forest Service employee, Gerard B. Lull, filled his position. After all, the Federal Agency was practically the only source for qualified foresters. In passing, it might be mentioned that 1906 was also the year that the State Legislature returned the

Yosemite Grant and Mariposa Grove to the Federal Government. While touching upon the subject of parks, the Act of 1905 had placed the State's Big Basin Park in Santa Cruz County under the authority of the Board of Forestry. The State's park system remained under the jurisdiction of the Board until 1927.

The Act of 1905 granted to the State Forester the right to appoint local fire wardens. The State Forester could also "maintain a fire patrol at places and times of fire emergency." The fire patrol system, however, was to be funded by the County in which the action took place. Although the CDF could be said to have started in 1905 with the creation of the position of State Forester, from 1905 until 1919, the State Forester and the "forestry department" were one-and-the-same. The "department" consisted of the State Forester and a few office staff and assistants based in Sacramento. The remainder of the department was the large body of local fire wardens. They were, however, funded and supported by their local jurisdictions. The State of California was not spending money to maintain a wildland fire protection force.

In 1911 Congress passed the "Weeks Law" which provided fiscal aid for cooperative fire protection work between the Forest Service and qualifying States. In 1919, the California Legislature finally appropriated money for fire prevention and suppression work. The sum of \$25,000 was approved and the Forest Service, under the Weeks Law, provided \$3,500 for salaries of field men. The State's first four rangers or "Weeks Law Patrolmen" were hired for a four month period covering the summer of 1919. They worked wherever needed but were individually headquartered in Redding, Oroville, Placerville, and Auburn. The State Forester reported that three million acres of watersheds covering the Stanislaus, Mokelumne, Cosumnes, American, Bear, Yuba, and Feather rivers outside of the Federal reserves were to be afforded protection. No explanation has been given as to why the river systems and the "headquarters" locations didn't exactly match. In 1920, the ranger organization was restructured and expanded with ten rangers overseeing ten districts. The districts were: 1) Shasta County; 2) Butte and Yuba Counties; 3) Placer and Nevada Counties; 4) El Dorado and Amador Counties; 5) Tehama County; 6) Colusa County; 7) Lake County; 8) Mendocino County; 9) Napa County; 10) Santa Cruz, Santa Clara, and San Mateo Counties. Over the next decade the district system and the ranger force slowly grew.

In 1917, the State Legislature authorized the establishment of a forest nursery. In 1919 a bill was introduced to purchase land for a nursery site but failed. Meanwhile, the State Highway Commission had become an enthusiastic supporter of a State forestry nursery. They, and many members of the general public, wanted to use the planting stock to beautify public land including roadsides. In 1920 the Commission and the State Board of Forestry agreed to a cooperative venture to establish a nursery. The State Highway Commission had the resources and authority to purchase a tract of land and thus acquired thirty acres in Yolo County near Davis for a nursery site. In 1921 the State Legislature appropriated \$20,000.00 to the Board of Forestry for building construction upon this land. This marks the beginning of the building of a physical operating plant for the CDF.

The first State-funded fire lookout building was erected on Mount Bielawski in the Santa Cruz Mountains in 1922. However, in the 1920's, other than fire lookouts, the construction of buildings to serve the needs of the State Rangers was the individual State Ranger's responsibility. That is to say, the State of California did not fund construction. The "historic" San Jacinto Ranger's Office now located at the San Jacinto Forest Fire Station is the only known surviving State Ranger's office from the 1920s. It was built upon private land through local efforts. In 1923, the State's forestry program supported 16 rangers, 4 inspectors and 2 lookouts. By 1927 the force was up to 28 rangers, 7 inspectors, 6 patrolmen and 9 lookouts. During the interim, Congress had superseded the Weeks Act with the Clarke-McNary Act (of 1924). The law greatly expanded federal assistance to State forestry programs, and California was beginning to avail itself to this funding source.

In 1927, Governor Clement Calhoun Young orchestrated a reorganization of State government, creating the Department of Natural Resources with a Division of Forestry and a Division of Beaches and Parks. Administration of the State's parks was henceforth no longer a responsibility of the State Board of Forestry. The California Division of Forestry, as the forestry agency was now officially designated, would be headed by the State Forester who reported administratively to the Director of the Department of Natural Resources. From 1927 until the formation of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), the number of CDF fire lookouts nearly tripled, with much of this activity performed in cooperation with the Forest Service. The first State fire trucks were not acquired until 1929. It's unknown where they were housed but they are believed to have been sheltered in buildings provided by the counties they were assigned. The first official State "standby crews" (seasonal fire fighters) were not hired until 1931.

The old fire station buildings at Mount Zion State Forest are the only pre-CCC era suppression station facilities remaining in the CDF property inventory. They were constructed as part of the State labor camp located at the site in the winter of 1931-32. The buildings were "reconstructed" in the early 1950s, and the degree of historic architectural integrity loss has not been ascertained. There are seven historic buildings at Mount Zion State Forest; three associated with the Mount Zion State Forest residence site, and four associated with the nearby fire lookout station which is also located on State forest property. The entire group of buildings is associated with a State camp, and later, a CCC camp that was constructed in the early 1930's. This camp, and the buildings associated to it are significant and CDF had previously planned to commit to long-term preservation of all seven buildings. After careful consideration this proved to be not feasible for several reasons. The first was cost. Most of the old wooden buildings, particularly the tankhouse and residence near the lookout, are in poor condition and the cost of restoring these structures would be several hundred thousand dollars. Another reason is that they are no longer useful to CDF and their adaptive reuse is not a viable option. There is no longer a sizeable operation at Mount Zion. CDF would be spending these dollars and the buildings would still be abandoned. Finally, although the compound is located on State property, there are very few forest visitors at Mount Zion so it fails to meet one of our primary criteria for site selection: public access and visibility. Very few people go here. CDF does not plan to immediately demolish the buildings after Plan approval. We plan to continue to use, protect and maintain all seven buildings as long as possible. However, there will come a time when the buildings will likely need to be removed, therefore CDF cannot commit to long-term preservation.

By 1931 a number of counties had entered cooperative agreements with the State Forester in order to have the State place a Ranger in their territory. However, the State Ranger continued to look to his sponsoring County's Board of Supervisors for any material aids and staff such as clerks, truck drivers and even Assistant Rangers that he needed. Almost nothing was available from the State budget for physical improvements to lookouts, telephone lines, firebreaks, or offices. It was in 1931 that the Board of Forestry hired Burnett Sanford, a forest engineer, to study what Clar reports had become a "complex and generally unplanned system of allotting operating funds among the numerous geographical sub-divisions into which the Division of Forestry had been allowed to grow." The "Sanford Plan" basically proposed that State funds be apportioned along the lines of "weighted values" of area protected. The values were couched in the general concepts that had brought about the National Forests. Specifically, the State was concerned about watershed management and timber management in the larger sense and also for protection of public recreation and wildlife habitat areas. Sanford criticized the type of rural organization that had occurred, for one reason because the higher valued mountain regions were receiving less fire protection than the low lying range lands and valley floors. Under the Sanford Plan, the State was divided into three classes. Class 1 lands had the highest value to the State embracing watershed, timber, and recreation areas.

Here, the State would focus its fire protection efforts. Class 2 lands had no general value but would be protected as needed because fires could potentially threaten Class 1 lands. Class 3 lands were left to the local citizenry to protect.

The Great Depression had a significant impact upon both Federal and State wildland fire protection programs. As the Nation's economy degenerated, California became a beacon of hope. Though there was little employment available, thousands of the unemployed poured into the State. In the summer of 1931, S. Rexford Black met with Finance Director Vandegrift to discuss a work relief program. Black was Secretary of the lumberman's California Forest Protective Association and in August he was also appointed to the chairmanship of the State Board of Forestry. In the winter of 1931-32 the first California State labor camps were formed. State Rangers were assigned to oversee the camps; the work was to benefit the public. Jobless men and their families could come and go from the camps as they wished. In exchange for four to six hours of labor the men received food, tobacco, and some clothing. The program was strapped for funds, supplies were low, accommodations poor but the program succeeded. Hundreds of miles of road and firebreaks were constructed, telephone lines repaired, campgrounds improved, and roadside hazards removed. The camp program ceased in the spring but was re-activated in the winter of 1932-33. It has been suggested that California's relief effort was the model for the Federal programs instigated during Franklin Roosevelt's Presidency.

President Roosevelt asked Congress to set up a Federal Relief Administration to oversee a grants program designed to relieve the Nation's unemployment crisis. Unemployment relief through the performance of useful public works was the President's philosophy. In April of 1933 the Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) program was established. It became known almost instantly as the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). In California, the Forest Service's District Forester, Stuart Show, had developed a plan of attack on how to utilize this new labor pool. Funded by ECW money, the CCC would be assigned three basic tasks: firebreak construction, lookout station building, and general improvements. The "Three Cs" would cut fuelbreaks around the State, with particular emphasis on establishing the "Ponderosa Way Firebreak." This continuous fuelbreak extended the length of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and into the Cascades, ending north of Redding. The firebreak was intended to be a permanent defensive line between the lower foothill regions and the higher elevation National Forest lands. The second project, construction of an integrated, statewide fire detection network would bring to fruition the recommendations of an investigative group that Show had organized in 1930 at the California Forest and Range Experiment Station (Pacific Southwest today) to scrutinize every aspect of the fire detection problem in California. The group had recommended an integrated network of fire lookouts be setup to cover all of the State's fire prone areas from the Oregon line to the Mexican border. The third task, general improvements, included the building of administrative and fire suppression bases, installation of roads, bridges, telephone lines and innumerable other conservation projects.

The ECW programs lasted from 1933 to 1942. All told, the CCC- Work Projects Administration (WPA) laborers constructed over 300 lookout towers and houses, some 9,000 miles of telephone lines, 1,161,921 miles of roads and trails and erected numerous fire stations and administrative buildings in California. The CCC had also planted over 30 million trees, and had spent nearly one million "man days" in fire prevention and suppression activity. Because the CCC was expected to fight forest fires, they constituted the single largest wildland suppression force ever assembled in American history.

The Forest Service system of lookouts, guard stations, and ranger stations had been renovated, replaced, and/or expanded. For the California Division of Forestry, a system of fire stations and lookouts now existed throughout many of the fire prone areas of California. The Forest Service had

identified about 60 sites for the CDF detection system. Approximately 50 new lookouts were erected by the Civilian Conservation Corps for the California Division of Forestry. At least 30 of these stations were on sites previously not utilized by the State agency. Most of these lookouts were erected from 1934 to 1936. Some of the fire suppression camps located at the CCC camps became permanent State fire stations. In other instances a "spike camp" was extended from a base CCC camp. This spike camp would eventually evolve into a permanent fire suppression camp in the CDF system. Clar reports that State Forester Pratt remarked that the CCC program thrust the CDF "twenty years ahead of itself." As Clar comments, "That was a modest boast if otherwise anticipated progress was to be measured by prior achievement."

As the CCC capital improvement plan unfolded, the CDF instructed a few of its Sacramento staffers to, as Clar reported, "study and prepare plans for an orderly development of fire lookouts, crew stations, telephone lines and the personnel and auxiliary equipment to go with them." The group was to take stock of the situation and develop long range goals. In 1938 the Board of Forestry instructed the State Forester to prepare a comprehensive statewide fire prevention, protection, and suppression plan. The outbreak of war in Europe added a new dimension and gravity to the fire planning studies of the 1930s. The war heightened apprehension about the State's vulnerability to fire. The earlier fire planning provided a foundation upon which a revised and solidified plan could be established. In 1939, the Board of Forestry appointed a four-man committee of staff and field men to prepare a fire plan for 1940. Clar was named chairman of the committee. The "Fire Plan of 1940" or "Clar Plan" as it became known redressed the financing scheme laid out in the Sanford Plan. As Clar states, there were "...two simple concepts. First, the idea seemed clearly reasonable that a consistent designation of area need should be indicated by types and numbers of units in the planned protection system, as modified by climate, geography, and the local fire problem... The second concept required a strict segregation of State responsibility from that of any other entity, government or private, and the use of State money to meet that responsibility."

The main significance of the Clar Plan was the proposition that the "State of California was to assume complete jurisdiction and responsibility for suppressing forest and watershed fires" on lands so designated by the State and that all other areas were the primary responsibility of the respective city, county or Federal agency in whose jurisdiction it fell. The Clar Plan also proffered that a "physical plan of protection including personnel, structures, communication facilities and equipment [should be] developed strictly upon the basis of need to accomplish the fire control job without the slightest concern for political boundaries or anticipated source of funds." This internal plan of "unification" as Clar put it, was being driven by many factors including the Federal work program and the depletion of "county treasuries" from the continuing economic depression. Although the CCC-WPA programs had given the State of California a physical operating plant for the California Division of Forestry to carry out its wildland fire protection mission the State Legislature had yet to fund the staffing of this new system. The Clar Plan gave a formula for spending but the elected officials in Sacramento needed more motivation before they would commit to the estimated \$3,000,000 that the Clar Plan disclosed it would cost to fully implement.

The growing prospect of war had prompted the U. S. Army to instruct all State governments to prepare civil defense plans. In September of 1941, the State of California established the State Council of Defense. The Council of Defense saw in the Clar Plan a mechanism for a statewide fire defense plan. The Council advised the CDF to be prepared to "assume statewide fire dispatching and standby fire protection on the periphery of cities and vital industries." With Japan's premeditated and vicious attack upon Pearl Harbor, the Aircraft Warning System, which utilized a number of fire lookout facilities to house aircraft spotters, went on war status. Observers were rushed to their respective posts. The U.S. Army had delegated to the Forest Service the responsibility of seeing to it that all lookouts (Federal, State and local) were in readiness. Contingency plans had called for the

winterizing of existing lookout stations and the erection of scores of temporary cabins at other strategic locations. Clar, as Chief Deputy State Forester, assumed operation of the CDF's role in civilian defense and immediately had 30 fire lookouts staffed, all State fire trucks put on standby, and organized a 24 hour dispatch team at the central offices in Sacramento. These civil defense actions quickly added a nearly \$40,000.00 deficit to the State budget. In view of the times, State Officials did not object and emergency appropriations during the War years brought about the rapid implementation of the Clar Plan.

Earl Warren was elected California's Governor in 1943. Warren appointed William Moore as Director of the Department of Natural Resources. Moore was familiar with and a supporter of the Clar Plan. Without delay he approved formation of six administrative districts within the CDF which the Clar Plan had proposed. He also instructed the Chief Deputy State Forester to go, as Clar later wrote, "around the State to inform the boards of supervisors that henceforth the State Division of Forestry would give such fire protection to the delineated State and privately owned timber and watershed lands as a specified number of fire crews and other facilities would provide. And also, whenever necessary the State would pay such emergency fire fighting costs as might be deemed proper by the State. And further, the State would augment its forces to any extent and manner desired by the county when reimbursed for the actual cost of the service provided, plus a five percent administration fee." Within a State structure for basic service, the counties had flexibility to build up their own systems with their own fiscal resources as they saw fit. But the real significance of Moore's action was the committing of the State of California to hire and pay the salaries of seasonal and full-time employees in the operation of a statewide wildland fire protection department. The California State Government was now inextricably in the business of wildland fire control. The California Division of Forestry had come of age.

Shortly after the War, two other milestones in the CDF's history were reached. The idea of buying cut-over land and establishing a State Forest system reached a State Legislature that was receptive toward forestry. In 1945 a special bill was passed to appropriate \$100,000 for the purchase of a tract of land which became designated the Latour Demonstration State Forest in Shasta County. Another appropriation to the tune of \$600,000.00 soon followed for the acquisition of land in Tulare County.

After the Mountain Home Demonstration State Forest was established in Tulare County the State Legislature codified and enacted rules under which the State Board of Forestry and the California Division of Forestry could acquire, manage, and administer State Forest lands. In 1946 a \$2,000,000.00 "purchase fund" was setup by the Legislature. From this the lands which constitute the Jackson Demonstration State Forest were procured. Several other State Forests have been added to the system since then. The State Forest system now includes eight units totaling over 71,000 acres.

The other milestone was the establishment of a prison "honor camp" program. Since formation of the second State Board of Forestry the notion that inmates should be used for conservation projects and wildland fire protection had been promoted. During World War II, with a critical labor shortage now in effect, selected prisoners were taken from San Quentin and organized into hazard reduction and emergency fire fighting crews. The success of this operation paved the way for the introduction of a Youth Honor Camp system. In 1945 four such camps were founded and a cooperative arrangement between the California Youth Authority and the California Division of Forestry was approved. The CDF would provide personnel to supervise fieldwork and provide appropriate fire training. The Youth Authority would maintain custodial care of the wards. The program soon extended to the California Department of Corrections' adult population and a system of honor camps (later renamed conservation camps) was developed.

Today 85 million acres of California is classified as "wildlands." Some 15 million acres are

identified as valuable forestland with about half of this being federally owned. In 1945, the Forest Practice Act was passed into law to regulate commercial timber harvesting on the non-Federal lands. The act was revised in 1973 and contains provisions that timber harvest plans for commercial operations are to be prepared by Registered Professional Foresters. CDF administers the law, and logging operators must be licensed by the CDF to operate upon non-Federal lands. As of 1994, the CDF had local government fire protection agreements in 45 of the State's 58 counties. The CDF is directly responsible for providing wildland fire protection for over 32 million acres with an additional 11 million acres covered under local government service contracts. The CDF is divided into 22 administrative units with 150 battalions. The physical plant includes 647 fire stations of which 232 are funded by the State and the balance are supported by local funds. The CDF labor force includes approximately 3,800 full-time professionals, some 1,400 seasonal personnel, about 5,500 volunteer fire fighters, and 2,600 Volunteers-In-Prevention. The CDF cooperates with several different agencies in the operation of 41 conservation camps which collectively house some 4,200 inmates or wards that are available for wildland fire fighting, resource conservation, and other work projects. The CDF's air fleet consists of 20 airtankers, 11 helicopters, and 13 air attack planes. They are allocated across a station system of 13 air attack and nine helitack bases. The CDF operates 338 State funded fire engines, another 689 locally funded fire engines, 103 rescue squads, 12 aerial trucks, 59 initial attack bulldozer units, 203 firecrews, and two mobile communications centers. The CDF has 11 mobile kitchen units each capable of preparing hot meals for 3,000 people a day. The CDF also funds 82 engines and 12 bulldozers in six contract counties. The CDF maintains one of the largest and most sophisticated fire training academies in the world and operates five training centers in the conservation camp program.

Today, the California Department of Forestry incorporates 2,300 buildings distributed over 375 sites. Fewer than 190 of these buildings predate 1946. The majority of these are the remnants of the CCC-WPA construction era. These survivors, rare specimens, collectively embody a period of time when the CDF as a department first acquired a physical plant to carry out its mission of timber management and wildland fire protection upon non-Federal lands in the State of California. They represent a significant milestone in the CDF's history. The CCC-WPA accomplishments thrust the CDF, as State Forester Pratt stated, "twenty years ahead of itself." The Clar Plan and World War II cemented the State's commitment to provide wildland fire protection.

INVENTORY OF CDF'S HISTORIC BUILDINGS

SUMMARY OF PAST AND FUTURE SURVEYS

CDF is responsible for the maintenance and management of some 2,300 State-owned buildings. The process of conducting inventories for significant heritage resources began in 1991 and continued through 1996. This 5-year effort produced an inventory of buildings constructed prior to 1946. CDF shall conduct another statewide inventory of its building collection immediately prior to the first scheduled reevaluation of this plan, during the year 2010. This anticipated project is contingent upon securing necessary funds and staff. The scope of the next survey will be to identify and record all CDF buildings constructed prior to 1960 and reevaluate the significance of all historic buildings in the collection.

During the interim period between Plan adoption and the 2010 reevaluation, buildings not listed in the Plan's "Inventory of CDF's Historic Buildings" (see Table 1) will not be formally evaluated until the year 2010. CDF has a large number of buildings built during the 1950's and 1960's that will reach 50 years of age during this interim period, and the task of conducting the historic building inventory will be an extremely large undertaking. For this reason, CDF, in consultation with the

SHPO, reached the decision that a ten-year interval for historic building inventory is a reasonable and appropriate time frame.

The following provides a summary of the inventories completed during 1991 to 1996. CDF retained the services of Mark V. Thornton, a consulting historian, to begin the process of conducting inventories and significance evaluations of CDF's historic buildings. Thornton's fire agency research in California began in 1983 when he completed a multi-year survey to inventory the 173 Fire Lookout Stations in California which are associated with the U. S. Forest Service (Thornton 1986). In that survey, Thornton developed a method of evaluation using a point system to judge a building's significance using the building's age, integrity, association, rarity, and other considerations. In 1991, Thornton accepted a contract with the State of California to continue similar research for CDF. The first CDF study was an inventory and historic significance evaluation of all 77 of the CDF Fire Lookout Stations existing at that time. Published two years later, this study included an on-site visit to all 77 CDF fire lookout stations that had an existing lookout tower, and included complete documentation of all 77 properties inspected. Properties were recorded on videotape, 35mm black and white film, and on DPR Historic Resources Inventory forms (Thornton 1993:47-212).

Thornton conducted another statewide building inventory for CDF in 1994. This study addressed historic buildings at CDF Forest Fire Stations, Region and Unit Headquarters, Air Attack Bases, Conservation Camps, and all other administration sites and facilities such as the Academy and the Nurseries. The only State properties not included in this study were fire lookout stations and State forests. Through archival research, Thornton compiled a complete listing and construction date for all CDF buildings within the scope of the study. He then identified those structures built prior to 1946 and conducted an on-site visit to each of the 73 locations containing 189 historic buildings. Each building was recorded and evaluated for historic significance. All 73 sites and each of the 189 historic buildings were recorded on video tape, 35mm black and white film, and on DPR Historic Resources Inventory forms (Thornton 1994).

As a required part of both the 1991 and 1994 building inventories, each CDF historic structure was evaluated for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in accordance with the guidelines stipulated in the National Register Bulletin #15 (U.S. Department of Interior 1991). This formal eligibility determination appears in the upper right hand box of the first page of each Historic Resources Inventory form as a National Register Status code. A key to the full meaning of these codes is provided in Appendix 3, and the National Register eligibility of each historic building is identified in Table 1. Codes beginning in 1, 2, or 3 mean the property has been listed on or determined to be eligible for listing on the National or the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), and these constitute a significant heritage resource as defined in State law and Executive Order W-26-92.

A comprehensive listing of CDF's historic buildings was assembled for this Plan (Table 1). Sorted by building location in alphabetical order, this list contains information on the type or name of the historic building, the county, year it was built (and year of reconstruction), NRHP Status Code (a code that reveals its historical significance), whether or not the building was selected for historic preservation, and specific references for supporting documentation.

1997 REEVALUATION OF SIGNIFICANCE

The NRHP and CRHR eligibility status was determined at the time of recording for each historic building. This determination was made by the building recorder during the inventory and confirmed by the SHPO. These eligibility determinations were reevaluated in 1997 by CDF in consultation with the SHPO. The current NRHP status code appears in Table 1. The following changes were

Locations of Properties Containing CDF Historic Buildings or Archaeological Sites Within CDF's Northern Region



Locations of Properties Containing CDF Historic Buildings or Archaeological Sites Within CDF's Southern Region



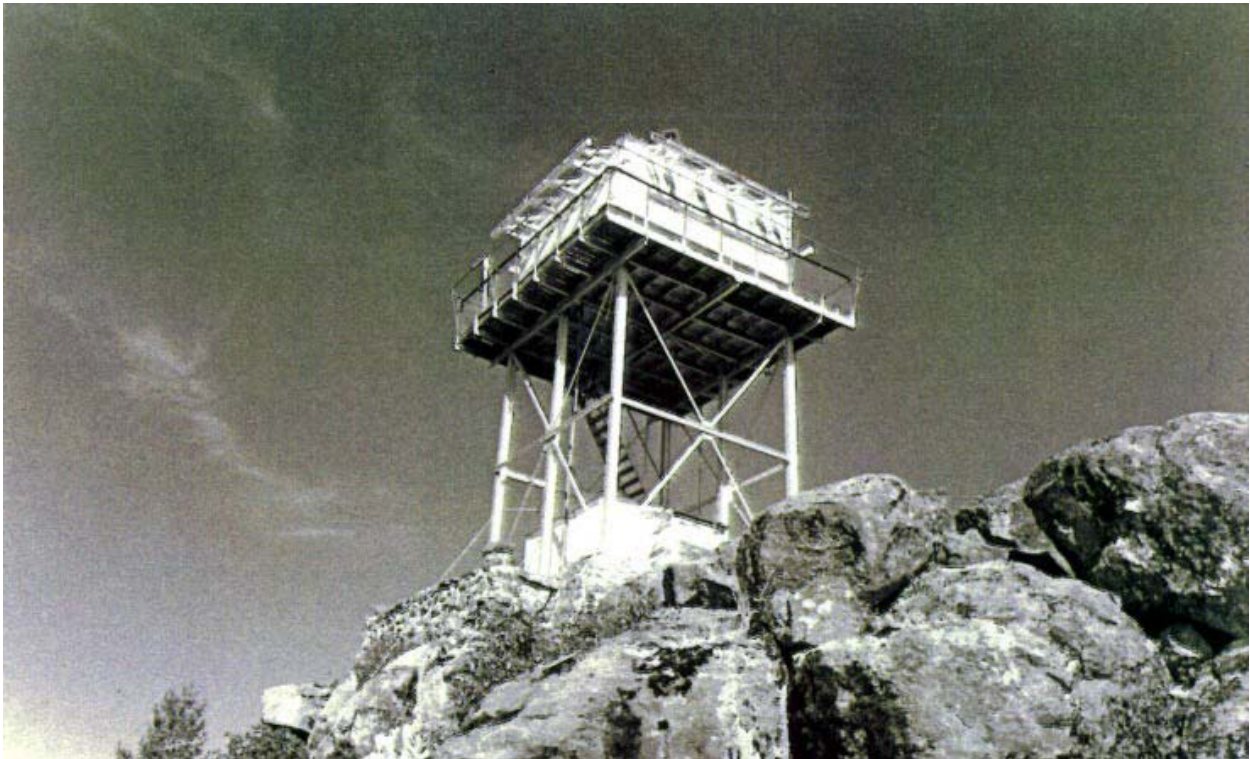


PHOTO 1: Lookout tower at the CDF Digger Butte Fire Lookout Station, Tehama County, this is one of the 86 significant historic buildings discussed in the Plan, and one of the 29 selected for preservation. Constructed in 1936, this lookout is a classic example of an L-401 20-foot steel tower with a BC-301 cab. Its significance lies in its integrity. It is one of the few remaining lookout towers dating to the 1930's which has not been remodeled since it was constructed. Like most of the remaining fire lookout towers, this one is no longer active; it has been closed for many years. Although currently on State-owned land, this building is difficult to safeguard against natural decay and vandalism because it is a closed facility in a remote location. CDF is securing an ownership transfer to the USFS, an agency better able to manage this building and maintain its historical integrity. The USFS has agreed to accept ownership and management, and CDF is current working on executing the land exchange. Photo by Mark V. Thornton, 1991.



PHOTO 2: East elevation of the combination barracks at Stirling City Forest Fire Station, Butte County. This building, constructed in 1938, is one of a number of historic buildings at CDF's Stirling City FFS compound, including a residence, residence garage, and warehouse. The compound was constructed by the Forest Service and the Civilian Conservation Corps in 1937-1938, and has undergone remarkably few changes. The wooden buildings have been well-maintained over the years and are in fair condition. The office has been selected for long-term preservation. Stirling City FFS is one of the few compounds where the historic character of a 1930's CDF fire station is readily distinctive. Photo by Mark V. Thornton, 1994.

made to Thornton's 1991 and 1994 significance determinations. The NRHP status code for five CDF fire lookout stations was changed due to age considerations: Basalt Hill, Boucher Hill, Mount Danaher, Green Mountain, and Sid Ormsbee from 4S to 3S, from "may become eligible" to "appears eligible". All five were found eligible in 1991 but did not qualify at that time due to insufficient age. These five lookout buildings are now over 45 years of age and have been determined by the SHPO to be eligible. The 1961 lookout structure at Red Mountain in Del Norte County was rated 4S1/4S8 in 1991 and was not included on CDF's master list of historic buildings due to insufficient age.

However the building is situated upon USFS land and within the Helkau District determined eligible by the Keeper of the National Register on May 21, 1981 (Wilson 1995). This nomination was based upon significant Native American traditional, religious and cultural values on Red Mountain. The lookout did not contribute to the property's significance, and therefore is not included in the list of historic buildings. It will not be saved, in fact, the U.S. Forest Service wishes for this lookout facility to be relocated to another mountaintop outside the Helkau District.

An additional change made to Thornton's 1991 NRHP status determination for CDF Lookout Stations was upgrading Eagle Rock from 4S7 to 3S. The 1991 evaluation recognized the historical significance of this building. It is a 20' battered, enclosed, timber tower that typifies the common CDF lookout type of the 1930's. What has changed is its rarity. There used to be 50 of these in California. In 1991, only 4 remained, but since then, another example of this type (Red Top) has been lost. The lookout building at Eagle Rock FLS has been determined eligible for the NRHP.

MANAGEMENT CONSTRAINTS

There are several factors preventing CDF from committing to save all of its significant historic buildings. These include problems related to closure and abandonment of facilities, building utility, fiscal constraints, ownership/control problems, and exposure to liability. These constraints are discussed below.

CLOSURES AND ABANDONMENT

One of the most common problems in saving old CDF buildings is that many exist at compounds which are closed and abandoned - the facility no longer useful to CDF, or on compounds which will soon become closed when CDF relocates facilities to a newer site. This is the biggest problem in saving old lookouts. Most have been closed for years, and absent CDF's tenancy, have fallen into disrepair. Of the 20 CDF Fire Lookout Stations containing significant historic buildings, only 3 of these, Mount Danaher, Mount Zion, and Williams Peak, have active lookouts. The remaining 17 significant lookout towers are abandoned structures in extremely remote locations. Repair and maintenance of the lookout structures is often discontinued after closure. Over time, this has resulted in structural degradation of many of the towers. Abandonment also promotes vandalism, and without CDF occupancy, there is little that can be done to stop it.

The abandonment of most CDF fire lookout stations is a result of a change in physical character of the areas they overlook. In years past, the lookouts were established on mountaintops that overlooked rural agricultural areas and remote unpopulated areas. The lookout stations were a critical component of fire control as detection facilities. Over the past twenty years the functional value of many stations began to diminish as more people and access roads moved into the viewshed. Another factor contributing to the closure of fire lookout stations is improved communication systems. Most fires, including those originating in remote wildlands, are now reported by people using various forms of modern telephone communications.

Declining State budgets and rising costs are other reasons cited for closure of fire lookouts. Only 37 of the 77 CDF fire lookout stations were staffed during the 1995 fire season including those staffed by volunteers or other agencies (Bliss 1995). Due to additional cuts in CDF's budget, CDF recently announced the closure of additional lookouts. This trend of closures due to budget cuts and changes in the way forest fires are reported is probably irreversible.

FISCAL CONSTRAINTS

Another management limitation is the fact that CDF is not funded for the restoration or maintenance of its significant historical buildings. Indeed, CDF receives less than one million dollars annually for special repairs to existing facility assets that includes over 2,300 buildings. Priority for these limited funds must be given to those facilities still being used to support CDF's primary mission. This fiscal constraint is addressed in Governor Wilson's direction to State agencies:

... all state agencies shall recognize and, to the extent prudent and feasible *within existing budget and personnel resources*, preserve and maintain the significant heritage resources of the State (Executive Order W-26-92 Section 1).

TABLE 1
INVENTORY OF CDF'S HISTORIC BUILDINGS

Date revised: December 2001

BUILDING LOCATION	BUILDING TYPE OR NAME	COUNTY	YEAR BUILT	*NRHP STATUS CODE	SELECTED FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION?	REFERENCE(S)
ALMA FFS	BARRACKS	SANTA CLARA	1935	5N	NO	Thornton 1994: 379-386, 716
ALMA FFS	OFFICE-KITCHEN/ MESS HALL	SANTA CLARA	1935	5N	NO	Thornton 1994: 379-386, 717
ALMA FFS	3-BAY TRUCK GARAGE	SANTA CLARA	1935	5N	NO	Thornton 1994: 379-386, 718
ALMA FFS	GAS & OIL HOUSE	SANTA CLARA	1935	5N	NO	Thornton 1994: 379-386, 719
ALTAVILLE FFS	ALTAVILLE GRAMMAR SCHOOL	CALAVERAS	1858	-	YES	Napton and Greathouse 1997
AMADOR-EL DORADO UH	KITCHEN/ MESS HALL	EL DORADO	1935	5N	NO	Thornton 1994: 253-262, 663
AMADOR-EL DORADO UH	OFFICE	EL DORADO	1936	6Z	NO	Thornton 1994: 253-262, 664
AMADOR-EL DORADO UH	5-BAY TRUCK GARAGE	EL DORADO	1936	3S	NO	Thornton 1994: 253-262, 665
AMADOR-EL DORADO UH	STATE RESIDENCE	EL DORADO	1939	4S7	NO	Thornton 1994: 253-262, 666
AMADOR-EL DORADO UH	WALK-IN COOLER	EL DORADO	1940	5N	NO	Thornton 1994: 253-262, 667
ANTELOPE FFS	KITCHEN/ MESS HALL	SAN BENITO	1945	4S7	NO	Thornton 1994: 387-389, 720
BADGER FFS	COMBINATION BARRACKS	TULARE	1935	4S7	NO	Thornton 1994: 321-325, 692
BADGER FFS	2-BAY TRUCK GARAGE	TULARE	1938	4S7	NO	Thornton 1994: 321-325, 693
BAKER FFS	COMBINATION BARRACKS	TEHAMA	1948	6Z	NO	Thornton 1994: 129-131, 614
BALD MOUNTAIN FLS	LOOKOUT	BUTTE	1934/73	4S1/4S7	NO	Thornton 1993: 103-104, 263
BANNER MOUNTAIN FLS	LOOKOUT	NEVADA	1926/64	4S1/4S8	NO	Thornton 1993: 93-94, 258
BASALT HILL FLS	LOOKOUT	MERCED	1947	3S	NO	Thornton 1993: 175-176, 295
BEAR MOUNTAIN FLS	LOOKOUT	FRESNO	1927	3S	NO	Thornton 1993: 181-182, 298
BEAR MOUNTAIN FLS	RESIDENCE	FRESNO	1935	3S	NO	Thornton 1993: 181-182, 298
BEAR MOUNTAIN FLS	GARAGE	FRESNO	1935	3S	NO	Thornton 1993: 181-182, 298
BERRYESSA PEAK FLS	LOOKOUT	NAPA	1948	4S7	NO	Thornton 1993: 57-58, 242
BIG VALLEY HISTORICAL MUSEUM	HAYDEN HILL LOOKOUT (OLD)	SHASTA	1940	2S2	YES	Thornton 1993: 143-144, 283
BLACK MOUNTAIN FLS	LOOKOUT	FRESNO	1934	4S7	NO	Thornton 1993: 183-184, 299
BLASINGAME FFS	COMBINATION BARRACKS	FRESNO	1940	4S7	NO	Thornton 1994: 327-331, 694

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BLASINGAME FFS	4-BAY GARAGE	FRESNO	1940	4S7	NO	Thornton 1994: 327-331, 695
BLOOMER MOUNTAIN FLS	LOOKOUT	BUTTE	1925/73	4S1/4S8	NO	Thornton 1993: 99-100, 261
BLUE RIDGE FLS	LOOKOUT	TULARE	1930	3S	NO	Thornton 1993: 177-178, 296
BLUE RIDGE FLS	RESIDENCE	TULARE	1931	3S	NO	Thornton 1993: 177-178, 296
BLUE RIDGE FLS	GARAGE	TULARE	1932	3S	NO	Thornton 1993: 177-178, 296
BOUCHER HILL FLS	LOOKOUT	SAN DIEGO	1948	3S	YES	Thornton 1993: 153-154, 286
BUTTE UH	6-BAY GARAGE/ OFFICE	BUTTE	1940	6Z	NO	Thornton 1994: 175-179, 629
BUTTE UH	9-BAY GARAGE/ RADIO SHOP	BUTTE	1940	6Z	NO	Thornton 1994: 175-179, 630
CAHTO PEAK FLS	LOOKOUT	MENDOCINO	1934	6Z2	NO	Thornton 1993: 1-72, 249
CALANDRA FLS	LOOKOUT	MONTEREY	1944	3S	YES	Thornton 1993: 167-168, 291
CALAVERAS COUNTY FAIRGROUNDS	FOWLER PEAK LOOKOUT (OLD)	CALAVERAS	1935/87	-	YES	None (Relocated and restored prior to Thornton's Inventory)
CALL MOUNTAIN FLS	LOOKOUT	SAN BENITO	1935	3S	NO	Thornton 1993: 173-174, 294
CAMPO FFS	COMBINATION BARRACKS	SAN DIEGO	1936	4S7	NO	Thornton 1994: 453-455, 744
CHALONE PEAK FLS	LOOKOUT	MONTEREY	1952	4S1	YES	Thornton 1993: 171-172, 292
COLD SPRING FLS	LOOKOUT	MENDOCINO	1965	4S1/4S8	YES	Thornton 1993: 67-68, 247
COLFAX FFS	2-BAY TRUCK GARAGE	PLACER	1936	4S7	NO	Thornton 1994: 223-225, 652
COLUMBIA AAB	CONTROL TOWER	TUOLUMNE	1935	5N	NO	Thornton 1994: 227-229, 653
COPERNICUS FLS	LOOKOUT	SANTA CLARA	1938	3S	NO	Thornton 1993: 49-50, 238
COPERNICUS FLS	WATER TANK	SANTA CLARA	1920's	3D	NO	Thornton 1993: 49-50, 238
CUYAMACA FFS	COMBINATION BARRACKS/ GARAGE	SAN DIEGO	1934	3S	YES	Thornton 1994: 457-460, 745
DAVIS MOBILE EQUIPMENT FACILITY	RANGER'S RESIDENCE	YOLO	1935	4S7	NO	Thornton 1994: 55-60, 580
DAVIS MOBILE EQUIPMENT FACILITY	WAREHOUSE/ TRUCK GARAGE	YOLO	1937	6Z	NO	Thornton 1994: 55-60, 581
DEADWOOD CC	HOBBY SHOP	SISKIYOU	1940/66	6Z	NO	Thornton 1994: 137-139, 616
DEADWOOD PEAK FLS	LOOKOUT	MADERA	1934/52	4S1	NO	Thornton 1993: 187-188, 301
DIGGER BUTTE FLS	LOOKOUT	TEHAMA	1936	3S	YES	Thornton 1993: 117-118, 270
DIGGER BUTTE FLS	GARAGE	TEHAMA	1936	3D	YES	Thornton 1993: 117-118, 270
DOBBINS FFS	BARRACKS	YUBA	1935	5N	NO	Thornton 1994: 231-236, 654
DOBBINS FFS	OIL HOUSE - PUMP HOUSE	YUBA	1935	5N	NO	Thornton 1994: 231-236, 656
DOBBINS FFS	3-BAY TRUCK GARAGE	YUBA	1937	5N	NO	Thornton 1994: 231-236, 655
DULZURA FFS	RESIDENCE-OFFICE	SAN DIEGO	1945	6Z	NO	Thornton 1994: 461-468, 746
DULZURA FFS	2-BAY TRUCK GARAGE	SAN DIEGO	1945	6Z	NO	Thornton 1994: 461-468, 747
DULZURA FFS	GAS & OIL HOUSE	SAN DIEGO	1945	6Z	NO	Thornton 1994: 461-468, 748
DULZURA FFS	WELL PUMP HOUSE	SAN DIEGO	1945	6Z	NO	Thornton 1994: 461-468, 749
DYER MOUNTAIN FLS	LOOKOUT	PLUMAS	1934	3S	YES	Thornton 1986: 157
EAGLE ROCK FLS	LOOKOUT	SANTA CRUZ	1938	3S	NO	Thornton 1993: 51-52, 239
ESPERANZA FFS	BARRACKS	CALAVERAS	1948	4S1	NO	Thornton 1994: 237-241, 657
ESPERANZA FFS	KITCHEN/ MESS HALL	CALAVERAS	1948	4S1	NO	Thornton 1994: 237-241, 658
FAWN LODGE FFS	OFFICE	TRINITY	1935	3S	NO	Thornton 1994: 141-145, 617
FAWN LODGE FFS	KITCHEN/ MESS HALL	TRINITY	1935	5N	NO	Thornton 1994: 141-145, 618
FOUNTAIN SPRINGS FFS	COMBINATION BARRACKS	TULARE	1939	3S	NO	Thornton 1994: 333-341, 696
FOUNTAIN SPRINGS FFS	GRUB HOUSE	TULARE	1939	4S1	NO	Thornton 1994: 333-341, 697

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FOUNTAIN SPRINGS FFS	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	TULARE	c. 1940	5N	NO	Thornton 1994: 333-341, 698
FOUNTAIN SPRINGS FFS	WATER TANK HOUSE	TULARE	c. 1940	5N	NO	Thornton 1994: 333-341, 699
GARBERVILLE FFS	BARRACKS/ OFFICE	HUMBOLDT	1940	4S7	NO	Thornton 1994: 77-81, 589
GARBERVILLE FFS	KITCHEN/ MESS HALL	HUMBOLDT	1940	4S7	NO	Thornton 1994: 77-81, 590
GARDEN VALLEY FFS	COMBINATION BARRACKS	EL DORADO	1936	6Z	NO	Thornton 1994: 243-245, 659
GREEN MOUNTAIN FLS	LOOKOUT	MADERA	1943	3S	NO	Thornton 1993: 189-190, 302
GROVELAND FFS	COMBINATION BARRACKS	TUOLUMNE	1938	4S7	NO	Thornton 1994: 247-252, 660
GROVELAND FFS	2-BAY TRUCK GARAGE	TUOLUMNE	1938	4S7	NO	Thornton 1994: 247-252, 661
GROVELAND FFS	WELL PUMP HOUSE	TUOLUMNE	1938	N/A	NO	Thornton 1994: 247-252, 662
HAMMOND FFS	RANGER'S RESIDENCE	TULARE	1935	3D	YES	Thornton 1994: 343-350, 700
HAMMOND FFS	3-BAY TRUCK GARAGE	TULARE	1938	3S	YES	Thornton 1994: 343-350, 701
HAMMOND FFS	COMBINATION BARRACKS	TULARE	1940	3S	YES	Thornton 1994: 343-350, 702
HAMMOND FFS	GAS & OIL HOUSE	TULARE	1943	3D	YES	Thornton 1994: 343-350, 703
HAPPY CAMP FFS	WAREHOUSE/ COMBINATION BARRACKS	MODOC	1934	6Z	NO	Thornton 1994: 147-151, 619
HAPPY CAMP FFS	OFFICE-KITCHEN	MODOC	1934	4S7	NO	Thornton 1994: 147-151, 620
HEMET-RYAN AAB	CONTROL TOWER	RIVERSIDE	1935	5N	NO	Thornton 1994: 469-473, 750
HEMET-RYAN AAB	TOOL SHED	RIVERSIDE	1939	6Z	NO	Thornton 1994: 469-473, 751
HILLCREST FFS	COMBINATION BARRACKS	SHASTA	1936	6Z	NO	Thornton 1994: 153-158, 621
HILLCREST FFS	5-BAY TRUCK GARAGE	SHASTA	1936	4S7	NO	Thornton 1994: 153-158, 622
HOWELL MOUNTAIN FLS	LOOKOUT	PLACER	1930	4S7	NO	Thornton 1993: 89-90, 256
HOWELL MOUNTAIN FLS	RESIDENCE	PLACER	1935	4S7	NO	Thornton 1993: 89-90, 256
HOWELL MOUNTAIN FLS	GARAGE	PLACER	1930	4S7	NO	Thornton 1993: 89-90, 256
HUMBOLDT-DEL NORTE UH	COMBINATION BARRACKS	HUMBOLDT	1942	4S7	NO	Thornton 1994: 69-75, 586
HUMBOLDT-DEL NORTE UH	7-BAY GARAGE/ RADIO SHOP	HUMBOLDT	1943	4S8	NO	Thornton 1994: 69-75, 587
HUMBOLDT-DEL NORTE UH	5-BAY TRUCK GARAGE	HUMBOLDT	1944	4S8	NO	Thornton 1994: 69-75, 588
IAQUA BUTTE FLS	LOOKOUT	HUMBOLDT	1936	6Z2	NO	Thornton 1993: 79-80, 253
INSKIP HILL FLS	LOOKOUT	TEHAMA	1934	4S1/4S7	NO	Thornton 1993: 115-116, 269
INSKIP HILL FLS	GARAGE	TEHAMA	1934	4S1/4S7	NO	Thornton 1993: 115-116, 269
JACKSON DSF	RED SCHOOLHOUSE	MENDOCINO	1915	3S	YES	Schierenbeck 1996, MCHS 1986 Gary and Hines 1993:24
JACKSON DSF	CAT BARN	MENDOCINO	1940	7	NO	Gary 1990 Gary and Hines 1993: 18
JARBO GAP FFS	COMBINATION BARRACKS	BUTTE	1937	4S8	NO	Thornton 1994: 159-161, 623
KING CITY FFS	RANGER'S RESIDENCE	MONTEREY	1936	5N	NO	Thornton 1994: 405-411, 726
KING CITY FFS	7-BAY TRUCK GARAGE	MONTEREY	1937	3S	NO	Thornton 1994: 405-411, 727
KING CITY FFS	OFFICE	MONTEREY	1937	6Z	NO	Thornton 1994: 405-411, 728
L.A. MORAN REFORESTATION CENTER	STATE RESIDENCE	YOLO	1922	3S	YES	Thornton 1994: 61-66, 582
L.A. MORAN REFORESTATION CENTER	RESIDENCE GARAGE	YOLO	1940	3D	YES	Thornton 1994: 61-66, 583
L.A. MORAN REFORESTATION CENTER	BARN	YOLO	1940	4S2	NO	Thornton 1994: 61-66, 584

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LATOUR BUTTE FLS	LOOKOUT	SHASTA	1935/78	4S1	NO	Thornton 1993: 119-120, 271
LYONS VALLEY FFS	COMBINATION BARRACKS	SAN DIEGO	1936	4S7	NO	Thornton 1994: 475-479, 752
LYONS VALLEY FFS	2-BAY TRUCK GARAGE	SAN DIEGO	1936	4S7	NO	Thornton 1994: 475-479, 753
MACDOEL FFS	BARRACKS	SISKIYOU	1943	4S7	NO	Thornton 1994: 163-170, 624
MACDOEL FFS	KITCHEN/MESS HALL	SISKIYOU	1943	4S7	NO	Thornton 1994: 163-170, 625
MACDOEL FFS	WELL PUMP HOUSE	SISKIYOU	1944	4D7	NO	Thornton 1994: 163-170, 626
MACDOEL FFS	WALK-IN COOLER - G&O HOUSE	SISKIYOU	1938	6Z	NO	Thornton 1994: 163-170, 627
MADERA-MARIPOSA-MERCED UH	STATE RESIDENCE	MARIPOSA	1934	6Z	NO	Thornton 1994: 351-363, 704
MADERA-MARIPOSA-MERCED UH	RANGER'S RESIDENCE	MARIPOSA	1934	3S	NO	Thornton 1994: 351-363, 705
MADERA-MARIPOSA-MERCED UH	RESIDENCE GARAGE	MARIPOSA	1934	3D	NO	Thornton 1994: 351-363, 706
MADERA-MARIPOSA-MERCED UH	COMBINATION BARRACKS	MARIPOSA	1934	4S7	NO	Thornton 1994: 351-363, 707
MADERA-MARIPOSA-MERCED UH	8-BAY TRUCK GARAGE	MARIPOSA	1940	3S	NO	Thornton 1994: 351-363, 708
MADERA-MARIPOSA-MERCED UH	OFFICE -BARRACKS	MARIPOSA	1940	3S	NO	Thornton 1994: 351-363, 709
MADERA-MARIPOSA-MERCED UH	GAS & OIL HOUSE	MARIPOSA	1944	6Z	NO	Thornton 1994: 351-363, 710
MANTON FFS	COMBINATION BARRACKS	TEHAMA	1949	4S1	NO	Thornton 1994: 171-173, 628
MENDOCINO UH	8-BAY TRUCK GARAGE	MENDOCINO	1937	4S7	NO	Thornton 1994: 83-96, 591
MENDOCINO UH	WAREHOUSE/ 4-BAY GARAGE	MENDOCINO	1938	3S	NO	Thornton 1994: 83-96, 592
MENDOCINO UH	OFFICE -RESIDENCE	MENDOCINO	1939	4S1	NO	Thornton 1994: 83-96, 593
MENDOCINO UH	RESIDENCE GARAGE	MENDOCINO	1940	3D	NO	Thornton 1994: 83-96, 594
MENDOCINO UH	GAS & OIL/DIESEL HOUSE	MENDOCINO	1940	4S7	NO	Thornton 1994: 83-96, 595
MENDOCINO UH	RANGER'S RESIDENCE	MENDOCINO	1942	3S	NO	Thornton 1994: 83-96, 596
MENDOCINO UH	MILITARY SURPLUS	MENDOCINO	1945	6Z	NO	Thornton 1994: 83-96, 597
MIDDLETOWN FFS	WELL PUMPHOUSE	LAKE	1938	3D	NO	Thornton 1994: 97-104, 598
MIDDLETOWN FFS	RANGER'S RESIDENCE	LAKE	1939	3S	NO	Thornton 1994: 97-104, 599
MIDDLETOWN FFS	RESIDENCE GARAGE	LAKE	1939	3D	NO	Thornton 1994: 97-104, 600
MIDDLETOWN FFS	DOZER SHED/ WAREHOUSE	LAKE	1950	4S1	NO	Thornton 1994: 97-104, 601
MILO FFS	COMBINATION BARRACKS	TULARE	1941	3S	NO	Thornton 1994: 365-367, 711
MIRAMONTE CC	PAINT SHED	FRESNO	1937	6Z	NO	Thornton 1994: 369-371, 712
MOUNT BIELAWSKI FLS	LOOKOUT	SANTA CRUZ	1922/70	4S5	NO	Thornton 1993: 53-54, 240
MOUNT DANAHER FLS	LOOKOUT	EL DORADO	1949	3S	YES	Thornton 1993: 207-208, 311
MOUNT JACKSON FLS	LOOKOUT	SONOMA	1948	4S1/4S8	NO	Thornton 1993: 63-64, 245
MOUNT OSO FLS	LOOKOUT	STANISLAUS	1948	5N	NO	Thornton 1993: 47-48, 237
MOUNT OSO FLS	GARAGE	STANISLAUS	1948	5N	NO	Thornton 1993: 47-48, 237
MOUNT ZION FLS	LOOKOUT	AMADOR	1930	3S	NO	Thornton 1993: 205-206, 310
MOUNT ZION FLS	RESIDENCE	AMADOR	1934	3D	NO	Thornton 1993: 205-206, 310
MOUNT ZION FLS	TANKHOUSE	AMADOR	1930's	3D	NO	Thornton 1993: 205-206, 310
MOUNT ZION FLS	GARAGE	AMADOR	1930's	3D	NO	Thornton 1993: 205-206, 310

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MOUNT ZION SF	RANGER'S RESIDENCE	AMADOR	1934	3S	NO	Thornton 1994: 263-268, 668
MOUNT ZION SF	OFFICE/ CABIN	AMADOR	1934	3S	NO	Thornton 1994: 263-268, 669
MOUNT ZION SF	RESIDENCE GARAGE	AMADOR	1934	3D	NO	Thornton 1994: 263-268, 670
MOUNTAIN HOME DSF	BARRACKS	TULARE	1948	7	NO	Dulitz 1996a, 1996d
MOUNTAIN HOME DSF	WAREHOUSE	TULARE	1948	7	YES	Dulitz 1996b, 1996d
MOUNTAIN HOME DSF	"HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT" (CABIN)	TULARE	c. 1944	7	YES	Dulitz 1996c, 1996d
MURPHYS FFS	BARRACKS	CALAVERAS	1943	4S7	NO	Thornton 1994: 269-273, 671
MURPHYS FFS	KITCHEN/ MESS HALL	CALAVERAS	1943	4S7	NO	Thornton 1994: 269-273, 672
NAPA FFS	COMBINATION BARRACKS	NAPA	1941	5N	NO	Thornton 1994: 105-110, 602
NAPA FFS	7-BAY TRUCK GARAGE	NAPA	1941/62	5N	NO	Thornton 1994: 105-110, 603
NAPA FFS	GAS & OIL HOUSE	NAPA	1948	5N	NO	Thornton 1994: 105-110, 604
NEVADA CITY FFS	OFFICE-RESIDENCE	NEVADA	1936	4S1	NO	Thornton 1994: 275-279, 673
NEVADA CITY FFS	6-BAY TRUCK GARAGE	NEVADA	1936	4S8	NO	Thornton 1994: 275-279, 674
OAK RIDGE FLS	RESIDENCE	SONOMA	1943	4S1/4S8	NO	Thornton 1993: 65-66, 246
OAK RIDGE FLS	WATER TOWER	SONOMA	1943	4S1/4S8	NO	Thornton 1993: 65-66, 246
OREGON PEAK FLS	RESIDENCE	YUBA	1935	3D	NO	Thornton 1993: 95-96, 259
OREGON PEAK FLS	LOOKOUT	YUBA	1935	4S8	NO	Thornton 1993: 95-96, 259
OREGON PEAK FLS	GARAGE	YUBA	1935	3D	NO	Thornton 1993: 95-96, 259
PACHECO FFS	COMBINATION BARRACKS	SANTA CLARA	1942	3S	YES	Thornton 1994: 413-415, 729
PARADISE FFS	COMBINATION BARRACKS	BUTTE	1934	5N	NO	Thornton 1994: 181-185, 631
PARADISE FFS	2-BAY TRUCK GARAGE	BUTTE	1934	6Z	NO	Thornton 1994: 181-185, 632
PENON BLANCO FLS	LOOKOUT	MARIPOSA	1936	3S	NO	Thornton 1993: 193-194, 304
PINE HILL FLS	LOOKOUT	EL DORADO	1936	4S7	NO	Thornton 1993: 209-210, 312
PINE LODGE FFS	GAS & OIL HOUSE	AMADOR	1943	6Z	NO	Thornton 1994: 281-285, 675
PINE LODGE FFS	3-BAY GARAGE WITH STOREROOM	AMADOR	1943	4S8	NO	Thornton 1994: 281-285, 676
PLATTE MOUNTAIN FLS	LOOKOUT	BUTTE	1935/56	3S	NO	Thornton 1993: 105-106, 264
PLATTE MOUNTAIN FLS	RESIDENCE	BUTTE	1935/56	3D	NO	Thornton 1993: 105-106, 264
PRATT MOUNTAIN FLS	LOOKOUT	HUMBOLDT	1934	4S7/4S8	NO	Thornton 1993: 75-76, 251
PRATT MOUNTAIN FLS	RESIDENCE	HUMBOLDT	1934	4S7/4S8	NO	Thornton 1993: 75-76, 251
RAINBOW CC	8-BAY TRUCK GARAGE	SAN DIEGO	1946	5N	NO	Thornton 1994: 491-493, 758
RAMONA AAB	OFFICE/PILOT'S LOUNGE	SAN DIEGO	1948	5N	NO	Thornton 1994: 495-497, 759
RED TOP FLS	LOOKOUT	MADERA	1934	3S	NO	Thornton 1993: 185-186, 300
RIVERSIDE UH	RANGER'S RESIDENCE	RIVERSIDE	1939	4S1	NO	Thornton 1994: 481-489, 754
RIVERSIDE UH	RESIDENCE GARAGE	RIVERSIDE	1939	4B	NO	Thornton 1994: 481-489, 755
RIVERSIDE UH	6-BAY TRUCK GARAGE	RIVERSIDE	1938	4S8	NO	Thornton 1994: 481-489, 756
RIVERSIDE UH	ASSISTANT RANGER'S RESIDENCE	RIVERSIDE	1938	6Z	NO	Thornton 1994: 481-489, 757
ROCKY BUTTE FLS	LOOKOUT	SAN LUIS OBISPO	1938	4S7	NO	Thornton 1993: 157-158, 288
RUSHING MOUNTAIN FLS	LOOKOUT	TUOLUMNE	1931	3S	NO	Thornton 1993: 195-196, 305
RUSHING MOUNTAIN FLS	RESIDENCE	TUOLUMNE	1934	3D	NO	Thornton 1993: 195-196, 305
RUSHING MOUNTAIN FLS	GARAGE	TUOLUMNE	1934	3D	NO	Thornton 1993: 195-196, 305
SAGE FFS	COMBINATION BARRACKS	RIVERSIDE	1953	6Z	NO	Thornton 1994: 499-501, 760
SAN ANTONIO FFS	COMBINATION BARRACKS/ GARAGE	SAN BERNARDINO	1942	4S7	NO	Thornton 1994: 503-505, 761

BUILDING LOCATION	BUILDING TYPE OR NAME	COUNTY	YEAR BUILT	*NRHP STATUS CODE	SELECTED FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION?	REFERENCE(S)
SAN BERNARDINO UH	6-BAY WITH STOREROOM	SAN BERNARDINO	1935	6Z	NO	Thornton 1994: 507-518, 762
SAN BERNARDINO UH	WAREHOUSE	SAN BERNARDINO	1936	6Z	NO	Thornton 1994: 507-518, 763
SAN BERNARDINO UH	AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR SHOP	SAN BERNARDINO	1936	6Z	NO	Thornton 1994: 507-518, 764
SAN BERNARDINO UH	1-BAY RESIDENCE GARAGE	SAN BERNARDINO	1936	4R	NO	Thornton 1994: 507-518, 765
SAN BERNARDINO UH	STATE RESIDENCE	SAN BERNARDINO	1936	3S	NO	Thornton 1994: 507-518, 766
SAN BERNARDINO UH	STATE RESIDENCE	SAN BERNARDINO	1936	3S	NO	Thornton 1994: 507-518, 767
SAN JACINTO FFS	OFFICE ("OLD")	RIVERSIDE	C.1922	3S	YES	Thornton 1994: 519-521, 768
SAN LUIS OBISPO UH	8-BAY TRUCK GARAGE	SAN LUIS OBISPO	1939	6Z	NO	Thornton 1994: 417-426, 730
SAN LUIS OBISPO UH	RANGER'S RESIDENCE	SAN LUIS OBISPO	1939	3S	NO	Thornton 1994: 417-426, 731
SAN LUIS OBISPO UH	RESIDENCE GARAGE	SAN LUIS OBISPO	1939	3D	NO	Thornton 1994: 417-426, 732
SAN LUIS OBISPO UH	RESIDENCE ELECTRICAL HOUSE	SAN LUIS OBISPO	1953	3D	NO	Thornton 1994: 417-426, 733
SAN LUIS OBISPO UH	OFFICE	SAN LUIS OBISPO	1939	6Z	NO	Thornton 1994: 417-426, 734
SAN MARCOS FFS	COMBINATION BARRACKS	SAN DIEGO	1939	4S7	NO	Thornton 1994: 523-527, 769
SAN MARCOS FFS	2-BAY TRUCK GARAGE	SAN DIEGO	1939	3S	NO	Thornton 1994: 523-527, 770
SAN MATEO-SANTA CRUZ UH	RANGER'S RESIDENCE	SANTA CRUZ	1935	5N	NO	Thornton 1994: 399-403, 724
SAN MATEO-SANTA CRUZ UH	8-BAY TRUCK GARAGE	SANTA CRUZ	1935	4S8	NO	Thornton 1994: 399-403, 725
SAND CREEK FFS	COMBINATION BARRACKS	FRESNO	1950	4S8	NO	Thornton 1994: 373-375, 713
SARATOGA SUMMIT FFS	BARRACKS	SANTA CRUZ	1938	4S7	NO	Thornton 1994: 427-435, 735
SARATOGA SUMMIT FFS	KITCHEN/ MESS HALL	SANTA CRUZ	1938	4S7	NO	Thornton 1994: 427-435, 736
SARATOGA SUMMIT FFS	4-BAY TRUCK GARAGE	SANTA CRUZ	1938	4S7	NO	Thornton 1994: 427-435, 737
SARATOGA SUMMIT FFS	GAS & OIL HOUSE	SANTA CRUZ	1938	4B	NO	Thornton 1994: 427-435, 738
SAWMILL PEAK FLS	LOOKOUT	BUTTE	1929/69	4S1/4S7	NO	Thornton 1993: 101-102, 262
SCHOOLHOUSE PEAK FLS	LOOKOUT	HUMBOLDT	1940	6Z2	NO	Thornton 1993: 81-82, 254
SID ORMSBEE FLS	LOOKOUT	MONTEREY	1948	3S	YES	Thornton 1993: 171-172, 293
SIERRA VISTA FLS	LOOKOUT	CALAVERAS	1931	3S	NO	Thornton 1993: 199-200, 307
SIERRA VISTA FLS	RESIDENCE	CALAVERAS	1935	4S	NO	Thornton 1993: 199-200,307 Sandelin 1997
SIERRA VISTA FLS	GARAGE	CALAVERAS	1935	4S	NO	Thornton 1993: 199-200,307 Sandelin 1997
SISKIYOU UH	COMBINATION/BARRACKS	SISKIYOU	1938	6Z	NO	Thornton 1994:213-220,647
SISKIYOU UH	OFFICE	SISKIYOU	1938	4S1	NO	Thornton 1994:213-220,648
SISKIYOU UH	8-BAY TRUCK GARAGE	SISKIYOU	1938	4S1	NO	Thornton 1994:213-220,649

BUILDING LOCATION	BUILDING TYPE OR NAME	COUNTY	YEAR BUILT	*NRHP STATUS CODE	SELECTED FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION?	REFERENCE(S)
SISKIYOU UH	GAS & OIL HOUSE	SISKIYOU	1941	6Z	NO	Thornton 1994:213-220,650
SMARTVILLE FFS	4-BAY WITH STORAGE	YUBA	1948	67	NO	Thornton 1994: 301-303, 684
SMITH CREEK FFS	2-BAY TRUCK GARAGE	SANTA CLARA	1938	3S	NO	Thornton 1994: 437-439, 739
SONOMA-LAKE-NAPA UH (Old)	OFFICE	NAPA	1939	6Z	NO	Thornton 1994: 111-115, 605
SONOMA-LAKE-NAPA UH (Old)	RANGER'S RESIDENCE	NAPA	1939	3S	NO	Thornton 1994: 111-115, 606
SONOMA-LAKE-NAPA WDH	RANGER'S RESIDENCE	SONOMA	1936	4S7	NO	Thornton 1994: 117-126, 607
SONOMA-LAKE-NAPA WDH	OFFICE/ ECC	SONOMA	1938	6Z	NO	Thornton 1994: 117-126, 608
SONOMA-LAKE-NAPA WDH	RESIDENCE/ GARAGE	SONOMA	1939	4B	NO	Thornton 1994: 117-126, 609
SONOMA-LAKE-NAPA WDH	COMBINATION BARRACKS	SONOMA	1941	6Z	NO	Thornton 1994: 117-126, 610
SONOMA-LAKE-NAPA WDH	6-BAY GARAGE	SONOMA	1942	4S8	NO	Thornton 1994: 117-126, 611
SONORA FFS	WAREHOUSE	TUOLUMNE	1934	6Z	NO	Thornton 1994: 305-311, 685
SONORA FFS	KITCHEN/ MESS HALL	TUOLUMNE	1934	6Z	NO	Thornton 1994: 305-311, 686
SONORA FFS	3-BAY TRUCK GARAGE	TUOLUMNE	1943	6Z	NO	Thornton 1994: 305-311, 687
STEVENS CREEK FFS	2-BAY TRUCK GARAGE	SANTA CLARA	1935	5N	NO	Thornton 1994: 441-443, 740
STIRLING CITY FFS	OFFICE	BUTTE	1937	3S	YES	Thornton 1994: 193-204, 636
STIRLING CITY FFS	RANGER'S RESIDENCE	BUTTE	1937	3S	NO	Thornton 1994: 193-204, 637
STIRLING CITY FFS	RESIDENCE GARAGE	BUTTE	1937	3D	NO	Thornton 1994: 193-204, 638
STIRLING CITY FFS	COMBINATION BARRACKS	BUTTE	1938	4B	NO	Thornton 1994: 193-204, 640
STIRLING CITY FFS	STORAGE SHED	BUTTE	1938	4B	NO	Thornton 1994: 193-204, 641
STIRLING CITY FFS	STORAGE SHED	BUTTE	1938	4R	NO	Thornton 1994: 193-204, 642
STIRLING CITY FFS	WAREHOUSE	BUTTE	1937	3S	NO	Thornton 1994: 193-204, 639
SUNSET HILL FLS	LOOKOUT	BUTTE	1934/72	4S1	NO	Thornton 1993: 97-98, 260
SUTTER HILL FFS	COMBINATION BARRACKS	AMADOR	1941	6Z	NO	Thornton 1994: 313-317, 688
SUTTER HILL FFS	WAREHOUSE	AMADOR	1942	6Z	NO	Thornton 1994: 313-317, 689
SWEETWATER FFS	BARRACKS	SANTA CLARA	1943	5N	NO	Thornton 1994: 445-449, 741
SWEETWATER FFS	KITCHEN/ MESS HALL	SANTA CLARA	1943	N/A	NO	Thornton 1994: 445-449, 742
TEHAMA-GLENN UH	KITCHEN/ MESS HALL	TEHAMA	1934	5N	NO	Thornton 1994: 187-192, 633
TEHAMA-GLENN UH	WELL PUMP HOUSE	TEHAMA	1943	6Z	NO	Thornton 1994: 187-192, 634
TEHAMA-GLENN UH	WALK-IN COOLER	TEHAMA	1944	5N	NO	Thornton 1994: 187-192, 635
TUOLUMNE-CALAVERAS UH	COMBINATION BARRACKS	CALAVERAS	1936	4S7	NO	Thornton 1994: 287-299, 677
TUOLUMNE-CALAVERAS UH	5-BAY TRUCK GARAGE	CALAVERAS	1936	4S7	NO	Thornton 1994: 287-299, 678
TUOLUMNE-CALAVERAS UH	WAREHOUSE	CALAVERAS	1936	6Z	NO	Thornton 1994: 287-299, 679
TUOLUMNE-CALAVERAS UH	RANGER'S RESIDENCE	CALAVERAS	1939	3S	NO	Thornton 1994: 287-299, 680
TUOLUMNE-CALAVERAS UH	RESIDENCE GARAGE	CALAVERAS	1939	3D	NO	Thornton 1994: 287-299, 681
TUOLUMNE-CALAVERAS UH	OIL HOUSE	CALAVERAS	1940	6Z	NO	Thornton 1994: 87-299, 682
TUOLUMNE-CALAVERAS UH	OFFICE	CALAVERAS	1940	6Z	NO	Thornton 1994: 287-299, 683
VALLEY CENTER FFS	COMBINATION BARRACKS	SAN DIEGO	1938	4B	NO	Thornton 1994: 529-541, 771
VALLEY CENTER FFS	2-BAY TRUCK GARAGE	SAN DIEGO	1938	4B	NO	Thornton 1994: 529-541, 772
VALLEY CENTER FFS	STATE RESIDENCE	SAN DIEGO	1938	4B	NO	Thornton 1994: 529-541, 773
VALLEY CENTER FFS	WAREHOUSE #1	SAN DIEGO	1938	6Z	NO	Thornton 1994: 529-541, 774
VALLEY CENTER FFS	WAREHOUSE #2	SAN DIEGO	1938	4B	NO	Thornton 1994: 529-541, 775
VALLEY CENTER FFS	WAREHOUSE #3	SAN DIEGO	1948	4B	NO	Thornton 1994: 529-541, 776
VALLEY CENTER FFS	GAS & OIL HOUSE	SAN DIEGO	1949	4B	NO	Thornton 1994: 529-541, 777

BUILDING LOCATION	BUILDING TYPE OR NAME	COUNTY	YEAR BUILT	*NRHP STATUS CODE	SELECTED FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION?	REFERENCE(S)
WEST RIVERSIDE FFS	COMBINATION BARRACKS	RIVERSIDE	1940	3S	YES	Thornton 1994: 543-545, 778
WHITMORE FFS	BARRACKS/ RESIDENCE	SHASTA	1935	4S7	NO	Thornton 1994: 205-212, 643
WHITMORE FFS	OFFICE	SHASTA	1935	3S	YES	Thornton 1994: 205-212, 644
WHITMORE FFS	RANGER'S RESIDENCE	SHASTA	1935	4S7	NO	Thornton 1994: 205-212, 645
WHITMORE FFS	WATER TANK	SHASTA	1935	5N	NO	Thornton 1994: 205-212, 646
WILLIAMS PEAK FLS	LOOKOUT	MARIPOSA	1935	3S	NO	Thornton 1993: 191-192, 303

* See Appendix 3 for Key to National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Status Codes

Key to Acronyms Used:

FFS	Forest Fire Station
DSF	Demonstration State Forest
SF	State Forest
AAB	Air Attack Base
UH	Unit Headquarters
FLS	Fire Lookout Station
CC	Conservation Camp
ECC	Emergency Command Center
WDH	West Division Headquarters
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places

TABLE 2
CDF's 86 Significant Historic Buildings

Date revised: December 2001

BUILDING LOCATION	BUILDING TYPE	COUNTY	SELECTED FOR PRESERVATION?
Altaville FFS	Altaville Grammar School	Calaveras	YES
Amador-El Dorado UH	5-Bay Truck Garage	El Dorado	NO
Basalt Hill FLS	Lookout	Merced	NO
Bear Mountain FLS	Lookout	Fresno	NO
Bear Mountain FLS	Residence	Fresno	NO
Bear Mountain FLS	Residence Garage	Fresno	NO
Big Valley Historical Museum	Hayden Hill Lookout (Old)	Shasta	YES
Blue Ridge FLS	Lookout	Tulare	NO
Blue Ridge FLS	Residence	Tulare	NO
Blue Ridge FLS	Residence Garage	Tulare	NO
Boucher Hill FLS	Lookout	San Diego	YES
Calandra FLS	Lookout	Monterey	YES
Calaveras County Fairgrounds	Fowler Peak Lookout	Calaveras	YES
Call Mountain FLS	Lookout	San Benito	NO
Chalone Peak FLS	Lookout	Monterey	YES
Cold Spring FLS	Lookout	Mendocino	YES
Copernicus FLS	Lookout	Santa Clara	NO
Copernicus FLS	Water Tank	Santa Clara	NO
Cuyamaca FFS	Combination Barracks/Garage	San Diego	YES

Digger Butte FLS	Lookout	Tehama	YES
Digger Butte FLS	Garage	Tehama	YES
Dyer Mountain FLS	Lookout	Plumas	YES
Eagle Rock FLS	Lookout	Santa Cruz	NO
Fawn Lodge FFS	Office	Trinity	NO
Fountain Springs FFS	Combination Barracks	Tulare	NO
Green Mountain FLS	Lookout	Madera	NO
Hammond FFS	Ranger's Residence	Tulare	YES
Hammond FFS	3-Bay Truck Garage	Tulare	YES
Hammond FFS	Combination Barracks	Tulare	YES
Hammond FFS	Gas and Oil House	Tulare	YES
Jackson DSF	Red Schoolhouse	Mendocino	YES
Jackson DSF	Cat Barn	Mendocino	NO
King City FFS	7-Bay Truck Garage	Monterey	NO
L.A.Moran Reforestation Center	State Residence	Yolo	YES
L.A.Moran Reforestation Center	Residence Garage	Yolo	YES
Madera-Mariposa-Merced UH	Ranger's Residence	Mariposa	NO
Madera-Mariposa-Merced UH	Residence Garage	Mariposa	NO
Madera-Mariposa-Merced UH	8-Bay Truck Garage	Mariposa	NO
Madera-Mariposa-Merced UH	Office/Barracks	Mariposa	NO
Mendocino UH	Warehouse/4-Bay Garage	Mendocino	YES
Mendocino UH	Residence Garage	Mendocino	NO
Mendocino UH	Ranger's Residence	Mendocino	NO
Middletown FFS	Well Pumphouse	Lake	NO
Middletown FFS	Ranger's Residence	Lake	NO
Middletown FFS	Residence Garage	Lake	NO
Milo FFS	Combination Barracks	Tulare	NO
Mount Danaher FLS	Lookout	El Dorado	YES
Mount Zion FLS	Lookout	Amador	NO
Mount Zion FLS	Residence	Amador	NO
Mount Zion FLS	Tankhouse	Amador	NO
Mount Zion FLS	Garage	Amador	NO
Mount Zion SF	Ranger's Residence	Amador	NO
Mount Zion SF	Office/Cabin	Amador	NO
Mount Zion SF	Residence Garage	Amador	NO
Mountain Home DSF	Warehouse	Tulare	YES
Mountain Home DSF	"House That Jack Built" (Cabin)	Tulare	YES
Oregon Peak FLS	Residence	Yuba	NO
Oregon Peak FLS	Garage	Yuba	NO
Pacheco FFS	Combination Barracks	Santa Clara	YES
Penon Blanco FLS	Lookout	Mariposa	NO
Platte Mountain FLS	Lookout	Butte	NO
Platte Mountain FLS	Residence	Butte	NO
Red Top FLS	Lookout	Madera	NO
Rushing Mountain FLS	Lookout	Tuolumne	NO
Rushing Mountain FLS	Residence	Tuolumne	NO

Rushing Mountain FLS	Residence Garage	Tuolumne	NO
San Bernardino UH	State Residence	San Bernardino	NO
San Bernardino UH	State Residence	San Bernardino	NO
San Jacinto FFS	Office ("Old")	Riverside	YES
San Luis Obispo UH	Ranger's Residence	San Luis Obispo	NO
San Luis Obispo UH	Residence Garage	San Luis Obispo	NO
San Luis Obispo UH	Residence Electrical House	San Luis Obispo	NO
San Marcos FFS	2-Bay Truck Garage	San Diego	NO
Sid Ormsbee FLS	Lookout	Monterey	YES
Sierra Vista FLS	Lookout	Calaveras	NO
Smith Creek FFS	2-Bay Truck Garage	Santa Clara	NO
Sonoma-Lake Napa UH	Ranger's Residence	Napa	NO
Stirling City FFS	Office	Butte	YES
Stirling City FFS	Ranger's Residence	Butte	YES
Stirling City FFS	Residence Garage	Butte	NO
Stirling City FFS	Warehouse	Butte	NO
Tuolumne-Calaveras UH	Ranger's Residence	Calaveras	NO
Tuolumne-Calaveras UH	Residence Garage	Calaveras	NO
West Riverside FFS	Combination Barracks	Riverside	YES
Whitmore FFS	Office	Shasta	YES
Williams Peak FLS	Lookout	Mariposa	NO

KEY:

UH = Unit Headquarters

FFS = Forest Fire Station

FLS = Fire Lookout Station

SF = State Forest

DSF = Demonstration State Forest

TYPES OF LEASES

Another factor affecting CDF's ability to manage historical structures is the problem associated to lack of ownership, control, or access to the historic property. Some of these properties are on privately owned lands leased to CDF. Often, the terms of these leases stipulate that CDF must remove any improvements made to the property and return it to the pre-lease condition upon expiration. It will not be feasible for CDF to ensure protection and preservation of buildings on lands that CDF does not control. Not all leases limit CDF's ability to manage historic properties. A review of CDF's ownership records revealed three distinct types of leases governing the management and control of CDF facilities on lands not owned by the State. For this Plan these are designated Lease Terms A, B, and C. The different characteristics of the three types are discussed below.

Lease Terms A (private property) The State may remove improvements before lease termination or may leave improvements upon abandonment if they are in "good repair," but CDF must remove improvements upon abandonment or lease expiration if requested by the landowner. Examples of this are Basalt Hill and Green Mountain Lookouts. This type of lease does not enable CDF to control the management of a historic property. It is not feasible for CDF to commit to save historic buildings under this type of lease, nor is it possible to transfer management to another party. The private landowner controls the disposition of any buildings upon lease termination.

Lease Terms B (federal ownership) This type of lease, or special-use permit, applies to those CDF facilities on lands owned by a federal agency. There are no specific provisions addressing relinquishment or abandonment, but the federal agency retains the right to terminate the permit. This type of lease exists for the CDF Fire Lookout Station at Dyer Mountain and at other facilities containing historic buildings such as Devils Garden Conservation Camp. It is not possible for CDF to commit to long term preservation for historic buildings under this type of lease as the federal government retains sole control over the property's long term management. Of course, the federal government is obligated to consider the effects to historic properties in its land use decisions and consults with the SHPO in the process.

Lease Terms C (federal ownership) This type of lease is a federal Executive Order entitled "Withdrawal of Public Land for Lookout Station - California." The legal status to operate a lookout is stipulated by the following terms:

By virtue of and pursuant to the authority vested in me by the act of June 25, 1910 (ch. 421, 36 Stat. 847), as amended by the act of August 24, 1912 (ch. 369, 37 Stat. 497), and subject to the conditions therein expressed and to valid existing rights, it is ordered that the following-described public land in California be, and it is hereby, temporarily withdrawn from settlement, location, sale, or entry for use for lookout-station purposes in connection with cooperative forest-protection work... This order shall continue in full force and effect unless and until revoked by the President or by act of Congress.

Two examples where this type of lease exists for a CDF facility are at Penon Blanco and Williams Peak Fire Lookout Stations. This type of lease does not preclude CDF from controlling how the lookout is managed, as these parcels are designated for fire control purposes and CDF's management of facilities is not subject to permit withdrawal which can occur under Lease Terms B.

LIABILITY

Another significant factor affecting CDF's ability to commit to preserving historic buildings is the issue of liability. This is particularly true for closed facilities such as the abandoned fire lookouts. CDF lookout towers were constructed to provide facilities for a public safety mission - protection from wildfire. Once the fire detection value of a lookout diminishes to the point of closure and abandonment, the policy of preserving an abandoned facility as a historical resource continues to expose CDF to liability without a compelling public safety reason to justify incurring the risk of liability. The risk of liability is heightened at abandoned facilities due to these factors:

- (1) Exposure to vandalism.
- (2) Rapid deterioration of structural integrity due to severely adverse weather conditions.
- (3) Lack of control due to remoteness of facility locations.
- (4) Creation of a dangerous condition that could lead to injury to unsupervised visitors and liability to CDF.

The liability issue will restrict CDF's ability to save buildings to those locations where a facility can be sufficiently secured to protect the public, especially children, from potentially dangerous conditions. CDF is concerned that an abandoned facility, such as a metal frame lookout tower, could be regarded as an attractive nuisance, posing a grave risk to persons who attempt to climb the tower at an abandoned, unsupervised location. At such facilities, CDF makes efforts to protect the public by constructing fencing, boarding-up windows, locking access roads, and other measures, designed to keep the public out of the facility, but when these efforts fail or are too costly to continue, CDF

will take action to remove this risk to the public and the liability risk to the State. Such action will be to attempt to locate alternative owners or managers who can utilize and protect the facility and members of the public, or to remove the facility.

MANAGEMENT OF HISTORIC BUILDINGS

CDF has selected 29 of its most significant historic buildings for long-term historic preservation and management. Some of these buildings will be saved and used by CDF in their original location, others will be or have been relocated and restored to a nearby public facility, and others have been or will be given to State Parks, Counties, or the USFS for continued preservation and management.

This list of buildings targeted for preservation was developed in the following manner. All of CDF's historic buildings were considered potential candidates for historic preservation and management, including buildings previously restored and no longer in CDF ownership. A feasibility assessment was then conducted, that eliminated many buildings from further consideration. Problems related to lack of ownership or control of the property eliminated many potential candidates. Buildings subject to Lease Terms A were eliminated from consideration as CDF does not control the management of these leased properties and cannot commit to saving buildings on land not owned by the State. Buildings located at abandoned (closed) CDF facilities, or those facilities where closure and abandonment is eminent were also eliminated. Those that have suffered major structural decay with prohibitive cost for repairs or reconstruction were likewise not chosen.

Priority was given to those buildings that are more easily accessible or more visible to the public. CDF historic buildings on State Park, State Forest, or USFS lands have greater visibility and greater potential for use as historical/interpretive centers than do buildings located in remote inaccessible locations. Saving these buildings results in fewer, and less severe conflicts with CDF's need to replace older, inadequate facilities in order serve the public in our primary mission. A variety of building types were selected, including some of the oldest, rarest, most significant or most interesting examples, to capture the breadth of historic building and facility types.

LIST OF HISTORIC BUILDINGS TARGETED FOR PRESERVATION

The following 29 buildings were selected for historic preservation and management. Some of these will be kept, used, and preserved by CDF, and others will be or have been transferred to a federal, State, or county agency committed to their preservation. All of these are historically significant (eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or the California Register of Historical Resources), and either have already been restored, or will be maintained, preserved and restored for management as a historical resource. Accessibility to the public is a primary management goal for all 29 buildings.

Altaville Grammar School
Boucher Hill Lookout
Calandra Lookout
Chalone Peak Lookout
Cold Spring Lookout
Cuyamaca Fire Station - Combination Barracks/Garage
Digger Butte Lookout
Digger Butte Residence Garage
Dyer Mountain Lookout
Fowler Peak Lookout (Old)

Hammond Forest Fire Station - Ranger's Residence
Hammond Forest Fire Station - Apparatus Building
Hammond Forest Fire Station - Combination Barracks
Hammond Forest Fire Station - Gas and Oil House
Hayden Hill Lookout (Old)
Jackson Demonstration State Forest - Red Schoolhouse
L.A. Moran Reforestation Center - Ranger's Residence
L.A. Moran Reforestation Center - Ranger's Residence Garage
Mendocino Unit Headquarters Warehouse/4-Bay Garage
Mount Danaher Lookout
Mountain Home Demonstration State Forest - Warehouse
Mountain Home Demonstration State Forest - Cabin
Pacheco Forest Fire Station - Combination Barracks
San Jacinto Forest Fire Station - Office (Old)
Sid Ormsbee Lookout
Stirling City Forest Fire Station - Office
Stirling City Forest Fire Station - Ranger's Residence
West Riverside Forest Fire Station - Combination Barracks
Whitmore Forest Fire Station - Office

SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES AND TASKS

A brief description of these buildings, specific management strategies, and listing of tasks to be completed by CDF is provided below:

Altaville Grammar School This historic brick schoolhouse was built in 1858. For more than a century it stood on a knoll overlooking Highway 49, on a parcel that later became CDF's Altaville Forest Fire Station. The schoolhouse has long been a popular attraction for visitors to the Mother Lode region. A corner of the building collapsed in 1980 and a historic preservation project was initiated. This took place in 1983. The building was picked-up off its foundation *en masse*, relocated to a small parcel of land in front of the station, and carefully restored (Napton and Greathouse 1997).

The building and the parcel it now sits on were given to the Calaveras County Historical Society where it is used as a museum and continues to be a popular tourist attraction.

Tasks for CDF: None. The work has been completed.

Boucher Hill Lookout This 1948 lookout tower, located within Palomar Mountain State Park, has been inactive as a fire detection facility for many years. CDF has been using it to house telecommunication equipment on this important radio site but recently moved this equipment to a nearby vault constructed for that purpose. The lookout has good integrity and is in fair condition. It is a splendid example of CDF's original 809R lookout design. Located within a State Park this lookout has excellent accessibility to the public and would serve well as an interpretive historical site.

Tasks for CDF: CDF will negotiate an agreement with the Department of Parks and Recreation concerning the long-term preservation, maintenance, and management of this historic building.

Calandra Lookout This battered, enclosed, timber tower is a classic example of the Forest Service's L-601 tower with a BC-301 cab. It was constructed in 1944 by CDF probably using materials left over from the ECW program. Once widespread across the state, only four L-601 towers remain in CDF's collection of historic buildings. This one is in fair condition but with poor integrity. A careful restoration could enhance its original craftsmanship by removing some

alterations. CDF is considering a plan to relocate this tower and reconstruct it at the San Luis Obispo County Fairgrounds so it can be saved, restored, and viewed by the public.

Tasks for CDF: Continue to work on the plan to move and restore the tower.

Chalone Peak Lookout This 1952 historic lookout tower is located within Pinnacles National Monument in Monterey County. It is a 16'X16'X20' (tall), enclosed steel tower on a concrete slab foundation. There is aluminum siding over wood framing that supports a wood frame cab with octagonal roof. A catwalk and wood railing surrounds the cab. This lookout is the oldest of four surviving examples of a revised 809R design in CDF's collection. The revised 809R cab features stationary plate glass set on an angle to reduce glare. The topography at this beautiful site is steep on all sides. The building was rated 4S1 by Thornton in 1991 (1993:169) which means it may become eligible for National Register listing when old enough to qualify in 2002. This abandoned lookout has not been in service for many years. CDF operated the lookout under a lease with the National Park Service (NPS). That lease has expired and there are plans to renew it. CDF shall initiate consultations with NPS to clarify the terms and conditions of the lease expiration. Should NPS request CDF to do so, we would be required to remove our improvements and restore the parcel to pre-lease conditions. However, this lookout is an excellent candidate for preservation and management. It is in good condition and is easily accessible to the public. It is located on public lands within a National Park and park visitors are regularly hiking up to Chalone Peak. The presence of this important lookout considerably adds to the site visit.

Tasks for CDF: Continue to negotiate with NPS concerning the transfer of ownership, management, and maintenance from CDF to NPS. Seek a letter of agreement concerning this transfer. CDF shall explore the possibility of assisting NPS with occasional maintenance and repair work, such as the use of inmate labor crews.

Cold Spring Lookout This 1965 lookout tower is located in Mendocino County and follows a standard 809R design with only a few exceptions. It is a 16'X16'X29' (tall) enclosed steel tower on a concrete slab foundation with corrugated metal siding over wood framing. The tower supports a wood frame cab with octagonal roof and window patterning. A catwalk and wooden guard rail surrounds the cab. This lookout has undergone relatively few changes since its original construction in 1965. It was considered to be potentially eligible for National Register listing then it meets the 50-year age criteria in the year 2015. CDF has not staffed a lookout here for many years. The current location is not a good site for public visitation. However, CDF has reached an agreement with Mendocino County to work together to relocate the lookout to the Boonville Fairgrounds and restore it leading to its preservation. This relocation is has not been scheduled but is expected to take place within the next few years. The new site in Boonville (part of the Mendocino County Fair system) has excellent accessibility to the public and would serve well as an interpretive historical site.

Tasks for CDF: CDF will continue to work with Mendocino County to relocate and restore the lookout tower to Boonville. We will select a location that provides maximum visibility, preferably one that situated some distance from other buildings. CDF shall assist the County in ensuring a quality restoration.

Cuyamaca Fire Station - Combination Barracks/Garage This 1934 mortared-stone building includes a combination crew quarters with integrated garage and storeroom. Located along Highway 79 within Cuyamaca Rancho State Park in San Diego County, this building has outstanding public accessibility and visibility. An associated ranger's residence of similar construction is north of the station and owned by State Parks. This small station is no longer suited to serve CDF's needs for several reasons. A modern fire engine can not fit within the garage and the design of the crew quarters does not include facilities now required to accommodate mixed-sex crews. CDF plans to abandon the facility and construct a modern fire station at a nearby location. This will occur prior to

the expiration of the current lease with State Parks, due to expire in 2006. The building is in good condition. A small addition appears to have been added after the original construction but before 1953. Overall, the building has a high degree of historic architectural integrity and is an excellent candidate for historic preservation.

Tasks for CDF: Continue to keep, preserve, use, and maintain the building until relocation. Responsibility for its management will then be taken over by DPR.

Digger Butte Fire Lookout Station This facility contains a lookout tower, residence garage, and wooden-framed enclosed watertank. The lookout was built in 1936 and possesses a high degree of historical integrity. It has undergone remarkably few changes. This 20' tall non-battered open steel L-401 tower supports a BC-301 wood frame cab, the L-401 is one of only two remaining examples in CDF's collection. The station has not been an active fire detection facility for many years. This facility has been difficult for CDF to protect due to its remote location and absence of CDF staff. The lookout has been vandalized. CDF has been negotiating with the Lassen National Forest (LNF) to resolve this management problem. LNF has tentatively agreed to accept a transfer of this 40-acre parcel and the historic buildings – they plan to use the lookout as an interpretive center and are willing to assume responsibility for its preservation and management. This is an excellent solution as LNF is much better staffed to utilize the facility and provide patrols and inspections. CDF has declared the property surplus and has recommended to DGS to arrange for a land-swap with the USFS to receive Digger Butte FLS and CDF to receive a Special Use Permit to operate the Batterson FFS in the Southern Sierra Nevada region.

Tasks for CDF: Continue to work with DGS and the USFS to complete the land exchange with LNF. LNF will assume responsibility for the preservation and management of the historic buildings.

Dyer Mountain Lookout This 1934 non-battered, enclosed, timber tower is owned by Lassen National Forest (LNF) but used by CDF under a Special Use Permit.

Tasks for CDF: None. LNF is responsible for the long-term management and preservation of this historic building.

Fowler Peak Lookout (Old) This is a battered, enclosed, timber tower and cab, probably constructed during the early 1930's. In 1986, this wooden structure was relocated and carefully restored by CDF to a location within the Calaveras County Fairgrounds. A modern lookout was erected at the old site. This restored lookout is fully accessible to the public. It provides a rare opportunity to see one of these types of lookouts as they appeared in the 1930's, new, and in beautiful condition.

Tasks for CDF: None. The project is completed, and Calaveras County owns the building.

Hammond Forest Fire Station There are four historic buildings at this fire station: a 1935 ranger's residence, a 1938 three-bay truck garage, a circa 1943 combination barracks, and a small gas-and-oil house built in 1943, all constructed of adobe bricks. The historical significance is high. Integrity of the individual buildings and overall setting is remarkably intact. The station still retains much of the character of a 1940's-period CDF fire station and is one of CDF's most valuable historical resources. Unfortunately, it no longer adequately serves the needs of a modern fire station and CDF will be relocating to a new site. The State has acquired a 3.3-acre parcel in Three Rivers to construct a new fire station. Construction is scheduled for 1999 or 2000, and CDF will likely occupy the new facility by the spring of 2001 or 2002. In recognition of the unique historical values at the Hammond Fire Station, CDF has been actively seeking a suitable agency willing to continue to use the facility and accept responsibility for its ownership and management. The University of California's new campus, UC Merced, has expressed an interest to operate a Field Station in conjunction with Sequoia National Park from this facility. BLM and the Tulare County Historical

Society have also expressed an interest in receiving the property from the State. The UC proposal seems to be the most viable, and if the land transfer is carried-out will lead to the preservation of the historic buildings and continued accessibility to the public.

Tasks for CDF: Continue to maintain, preserve, use, and protect the historic buildings until the land exchange is executed.

Hayden Hill Lookout (Old) This is a 1940 non-battered enclosed L-101 timber tower with a BC 301 cab. From 1940 to 1992 this lookout stood on Hayden Hill in Lassen County. In 1992 it was relocated to the Big Valley Historical Museum in Bieber as part of the environmental impact mitigations preceding a large gold mining operation. This interesting lookout structure has been reconstructed at a location behind the museum and is now accessible to the public. Although the museum now owns the building it lacks the funds to provide regular maintenance and repairs.

Tasks for CDF: CDF shall assist the museum in conducting needed maintenance and repairs to this historic lookout building. Crews from Intermountain Conservation Camp, located only a few miles away, could be utilized for routine maintenance and repairs, painting, roof repairs or replacement, etc, as well as work to improve the appearance of the surrounding setting to maximize the interpretive value.

Jackson Demonstration State Forest - Red Schoolhouse This red wooden schoolhouse is a unique and valuable historical resource. Constructed in 1915 as a schoolhouse for children of loggers working for the Casper Lumber Company, it was built on wooden skids so it could be pulled when the logging camp was moved ever further east into the redwood forest. The schoolhouse is located in Camp 20, the last of the logging camps of this era, at a location that CDF is developing into a self-guided interpretive area with informative sign boards and trails. This makes the schoolhouse an excellent candidate for historic preservation because of its accessibility to the public. The schoolhouse is in good condition but needs a treatment program to replace the skids, roof, and other materials.

Tasks for CDF: CDF shall carry out a treatment program to restore this historic building. A specific plan to carry out needed improvements to the building was completed in September 2000 by a consultant to CDF. This plan has been developed in consultation with the SHPO, as required by PRC Sections 5024 and 5024.5. CDF shall initiate Phase 1 of the Treatment Plan as soon as possible and expects to have it completed within two years - by December 2003.

L.A. Moran Reforestation Center There are two historic buildings to be saved here. These include a ranger's residence built circa 1921 and an associated garage built in 1940. The State Board of Forestry granted authority to establish a nursery in 1917. In 1921 thirty acres were acquired and funds secured for construction. This residence appears to be the sole survivor of the original nursery construction. It was relocated circa 1940 to make way for road construction and moved again in 1959 to make way for Highway 40 (Highway 80 today). These moves and several other changes have diminished the building's overall historic architectural integrity but this is the only remaining residence dating to the 1920's in CDF's collection, and probably one of only two buildings of any type dating to this time period. It was determined significant based on this rarity and the buildings association to the original nursery. The historic buildings are in fair condition.

Tasks for CDF: Continue to preserve, maintain, use, and protect these two buildings.

Mendocino Unit Headquarters Warehouse/4-Bay Garage

The Mendocino Unit Headquarters (UH) Warehouse/4-Bay Garage Mendocino Unit Headquarters is a CDF compound known as "Howard Forest". It consists of a 1937 equipment garage, a 1938 warehouse, a 1939 office, a 1940 residence garage, a 1940 gas-and-oil house, a 1942 residence and a WWII Army surplus barracks. The warehouse, residence, and residence

garage were determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The other historic buildings were considered ineligible largely due to loss of integrity. Of the three significant historic buildings, CDF has targeted the warehouse for long-term preservation through adaptive re-use as a training facility. Recently, CDF initiated a project converting this warehouse/4-bay garage to a training center. The exterior of the newly remodeled building will retain much of the historic character. The interior has been substantially remodeled to modernize the building and support its new use as an educational and training center for CDF personnel.

Tasks for CDF: Complete the restoration/adaptive re-use project, retaining as much original material and appearance as possible, and provide regular maintenance and repairs as needed.

Mount Danaher Lookout There are six historic buildings located at CDF's Amador-El Dorado Unit Headquarters in Camino including a 1935 kitchen/messhall, a 1936 office, a 1936 five-bay truck garage, a 1939 State residence, a 1949 walk-in cooler, and a 1949 lookout tower and cab. The garage and lookout are significant historical resources but CDF is only committed to saving the lookout tower. The garage eventually will be replaced. The lookout features a 100' tall, battered, X-brace, open, steel tower. This is CDF's tallest tower. A metal observation cab was modified in circa 1960. This enormous structure is a good candidate for preservation under this Plan. It is in good condition, is located at a secure CDF facility that can protect it and is easily accessible to the public. Tasks for CDF: Continue to keep, maintain, and preserve this historic building.

Mountain Home Demonstration State Forest There were three historic buildings at this State forest, a 1948 barracks, a 1948 warehouse, and a circa 1944 cabin known as "The House that Jack Built". The barracks was badly deteriorating and was removed in 1998 after obtaining necessary clearances from the SHPO. The warehouse and cabin are in fair condition and will be saved. These provide two fine additions to the collection of historic buildings to be saved under CDF's Plan. The House that Jack Built is a wood frame cabin constructed by Jack Bratten, caretaker of the Mountain Home Tract. The tract was owned by the Michigan Trust Company and purchased by the State in 1946. This cabin represents the only remaining building that precedes State ownership of this forest. The warehouse is another interesting wood frame structure. It was used as a garage and storage facility and constructed as part of the original State Forest Headquarters.

Tasks for CDF: Continue to preserve, use, protect, repair, and maintain these two buildings.

Pacheco Forest Fire Station - Combination Barracks There is one historic building at the Pacheco Forest Fire Station in Santa Clara County. It is a combination barracks constructed in 1942 and determined eligible for listing on the National Register. CDF operates a fire station on this private property through a lease that was recently extended through the year 2021. This lease extension enabled CDF to commit to preservation and management of the historic building. CDF recently completed new construction and improvements at Pacheco FFS, so will operate a fire station here for many years, probably through 2021.

Tasks for CDF: Continue to preserve, use, maintain, and protect this historic building.

San Jacinto Forest Fire Station - Office (Old) In December of 1984 this circa 1921 State Ranger's office was relocated from private property about two blocks away to its present site at CDF's San Jacinto Forest Fire Station in Riverside County. This wood frame office is the only pre-1934 ranger's office building in CDF's collection. It has been fully restored and determined eligible for the National Register. CDF uses this building as a historical museum and it is furnished with 1920's era artifacts. Located on a CDF facility this building is another good candidate for preservation and management as a historical resource. It is well cared-for by an attentive CDF and is highly accessible to the public.

Tasks for CDF: Continue to use, protect, maintain, and preserve this unique building.

Sid Ormsbee Lookout This lookout, built in 1948, consists of a 29' tall enclosed steel (K-brace) tower supporting a wood frame cab. The lookout was named after Lieutenant Sidney C Ormsbee, an air pilot killed in battle in 1943, and occupies a majestic site overlooking Carmel Valley. In 1996 CDF's lease with Rancho San Carlos was due to expire. A provision of the fifty year lease allowed the owners of Rancho San Carlos to request the State of California remove the lookout at the end of the leasehold period. The landowners requested CDF to remove it due to concerns over structural degradation and asbestos. The landowners changed their mind, due in part, to the influence of CDF and the Forest Fire Lookout Association, and later came to view this unique building as an asset rather than a liability. They requested assistance to carryout an effort to restore the building, and CDF provided valuable assistance. We provided an engineer to evaluate the structural integrity and hired a hazardous materials contractor to handle remediation of the asbestos problem. In turn, Rancho San Carlos agreed to provide labor to perform much needed repairs if CDF provided the materials. CDF came through and the leaking roof was repaired with new shingles, broken glass and debris were removed, the entire catwalk was replaced, and the door and windows were made "vandal proof". CDF also rented scaffolding, provided paint, and Rancho San Carlos repainted the structure. The end result was the State worked to satisfy and address the property owners concerns to save the lookout from demolition.

Tasks for CDF: None. Our work is completed, the building has been repaired and restored, and its continued management is now the responsibility of the landowners of Ranch San Carlos.

Stirling City Forest Fire Station - Office There are seven historic buildings at this compound: a 1937 office, a 1937 ranger's residence, a 1937 residence garage, a 1938 combination barracks, two 1938 storage sheds, and a 1937 warehouse. The residence, garage, warehouse, and office were determined to be eligible for the National Register. These buildings are in fair condition but contain a high degree of historical integrity. CDF shall commit to long-term preservation and management of the office. This building is in far better condition than the other three and could be utilized by CDF. Although the historic office will be saved, CDF is in the process of constructing a new building at this compound and may eventually remove the residence garage and warehouse.

Tasks for CDF: Continue to keep, use, maintain and preserve the historic office. It is in need of some repairs, paint, and routine maintenance. These will be completed.

Stirling City Forest Fire Station - Ranger's Residence CDF is negotiating with the Stirling City Historical Society to lease, and possibly to eventually take over ownership of the Ranger's Residence. The Stirling City Historical Society plans to adapt this building to house their historic museum and library, and will preserve and maintain this historic property.

Tasks for CDF: CDF will negotiate with the Stirling City Historic Society and the State Department of General Services to lease, and possibly transfer ownership of this building to the Stirling City Historical Society.

West Riverside Forest Fire Station - Combination Barracks There is one historic building at this fire station, a combination barracks and truck garage constructed in 1940. This is one of only two CCC era stone combination barracks and truck garage buildings in CDF's collection. It is in good condition and is accessible to the public.

Tasks for CDF: Continue to use, keep, preserve, and maintain this historic building.

Whitmore Forest Fire Station - Office There are four historic buildings at the CDF Whitmore Forest Fire Station in Shasta County, all built in 1935. These include a barracks/residence, office, ranger's residence, and water tank. Only the office, due to its unique design type, association to the CCC and high degree of historical integrity, has been considered eligible for the National Register. CDF has been considering several ways to save this building. It is no longer used as an office and does not provide a useful function to the Unit. The Whitmore Station is locked at all times when the station is not staffed which limits accessibility. The building is not visible from either Whitmore

Road or Ponderosa Way. The Whitmore Historical Committee has obtained a three-acre parcel in the center of Whitmore and has expressed a desire to use the office building as the centerpiece for the Whitmore Community. Members of the community are poised and ready to build a concrete foundation on which to place the building, and request it is moved there. Once moved, the historical committee shall completely refurbish the building to very close to original appearance. CDF has tentatively approved this project to relocate, restore, and save the building.

Tasks for CDF: The CDF Region/Unit shall formally notify the Real Property Manager, Technical Services in Sacramento, to begin the process of declaring the building surplus and securing legal title to enable the transfer. Once approvals have been secured CDF shall provide assistance to have the building moved and secured at the new site. The restoration, preservation and management of the office will then become the responsibility of the Whitmore Historical Committee.

For those buildings to be preserved by CDF on CDF compounds, CDF means to save, use, maintain, repair, protect, and manage, *in situ* (in its original place), to the extent prudent and feasible. This includes the buildings and any associated objects, features, or artifacts which may exist. Preservation means the maintenance of a building or property in its historical or original condition and appearance. CDF shall implement measures intended to sustain the form, style, and extent of a building by utilizing methods that will slow and/or halt further deterioration, and that will provide structural safety and strength. A building may be rehabilitated to another use as long as the elements are not unduly compromised. Greater importance can be placed on preserving the exterior intact, rather than the interior, unless the interior in and of itself was the grounds for determining the building historically significant.

MANAGEMENT OF THE REMAINING HISTORIC BUILDINGS NOT SELECTED FOR PRESERVATION

All of the remaining 57 historic buildings, excluding those 29 targeted for preservation, may eventually be removed or replaced. Although CDF is unable to commit to long-term preservation of these remaining 57 historic buildings, the Department plans to implement an internal procedure for evaluating these buildings on a case-by-case basis before making the decision to demolish. This internal administrative procedure has been developed in consultation with the SHPO. The SHPO has agreed to delegate the authority to evaluate these buildings individually to the CDF Historic Preservation Officer. In addition, buildings listed in the Inventory of CDF's Historic Buildings (see Table 1) with a 4S, 4S1, 4S2, 4S3, 4S4, 4S5, 4S6, 4S7, or 4S8 NRHP rating (see Appendix 3) that reach 50 years of age before the 2010 Plan re-evaluation will be subject to CDF's internal procedure as well. Whenever a CDF Unit plans to design and construct a project that may impact or demolish one of the 57 historic buildings, or a building from the CDF Inventory List with any of the 4S ratings that reaches 50 years of age before 2010, the CDF Historic Preservation Officer shall be consulted. The CDF Historic Preservation Officer will then evaluate the building according to the following steps, in priority order:

1. ADAPTIVE RE-USE

CDF will consider whether it is feasible for the historic building to be adapted for another use. If this option is not feasible, CDF will look into the transfer of ownership or management.

2. TRANSFER OF OWNERSHIP OR MANAGEMENT

CDF will evaluate the building to see if transfer of ownership or management is feasible. Although the Department has already conducted this research during plan development,

there is a possibility that a new owner or manager could be found when a specific project is proposed. If this option is not feasible, CDF will consider relocation of the building.

3. RELOCATION

CDF will consider if relocation of the historic building is feasible. If this option is not feasible, CDF will look into the possibility of managing the building as a standing ruin.

4. MANAGEMENT AS A STANDING RUIN

CDF will consider if it is feasible to leave the historic building in situ. If this option is not feasible, CDF will approve demolition.

The SHPO has agreed to delegate this determination to the CDF Historic Preservation Officer without further consultation. The CDF Historic Preservation Officer will make a determination as to the feasibility of any of the above options. If none of the above options are determined to be feasible, the CDF Historic Preservation Officer may approve demolition if required by the proposed project under consideration. The CDF Historic Preservation Officer may, at his or her discretion, have the option of consulting with the SHPO before approving demolition. If demolition takes place, the CDF Historic Preservation Officer shall prepare a supplement to the Historic Building Record (*Building Structure and Object Record, DPR 523B*). The completed supplement shall be forwarded to the appropriate center for entry into the California Historical Resource Information System (CHRIS) as an official record of the State of California.

BUILDINGS THAT COULD BECOME SIGNIFICANT

CDF has a number of historic buildings that were recorded and evaluated to possess a NRHP rating of 4S, 4S1, 4S2, 4S3, 4S4, 4S5, 4S6, 4S7, OR 4S8. This NRHP rating means that they are not currently eligible for listing to the NRHP, but could become eligible when they become old enough, if their integrity were restored, or when other like properties are lost and their rarity value increases. Prior to demolition of any building with a NRHP rating of 4, CDF shall first consider the feasibility of adopting other management alternatives. The CDF Historic Preservation Officer may consult with the SHPO before approving demolition. CDF shall follow the same procedure specified above for the 57 significant buildings not targeted for long term preservation. Prior to demolition, the Department must conduct a feasibility analysis for management alternatives. The CDF Historic Preservation Officer has the authority to make this determination. Further consultation with the SHPO is not required.

BUILDINGS THAT BECOME 50 YEARS OLD

CDF has a number of buildings that were constructed in the 1950's and 1960's. With the exception of some of the lookouts, these were not included in the inventories that preceded the Plan because one of the requirements for National Register eligibility is that the building be at least 50 years of age. CDF's Plan does not specify how these buildings will be managed because at the time of Plan development they were not old enough for listing. However, over time these buildings may become old enough to be considered historic and some may be significant and eligible for listing on the NRHP. Many of these buildings will be recorded and evaluated during the Plan re-evaluation that will take place every ten years beginning in the year 2010. However, some may become 50 years old during those ten-year periods. Prior to demolition of any building that is 50 years old or older, the CDF Historic Preservation Officer shall first make a determination of significance. If the

building is found to be ineligible for listing on the NRHP or the CRHR, it is not significant and need not be further considered. Demolition may proceed. If the building is found to be significant or potentially eligible for listing it shall be given consideration for management as a heritage resource. Prior to demolition of any building found to be 50 years old or older and potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP, CDF shall first consider the feasibility of adopting other management alternatives. The CDF Historic Preservation Officer may consult with the SHPO before approving demolition. CDF shall follow the same procedure specified on page 41 for the management of the 57 significant buildings not targeted for long term preservation. The age of the building shall be determined using the “Master Building Inventory” found in “A Survey and Historic Significance Evaluation of the CDF Building Inventory”, Volume 2, Appendix A, on pages 779-963, written by Mark Thornton in 1994. This document has been published as CDF Archaeological Reports Number 17, and is on file with CDF. The CDF Historic Preservation Officer has authority to make this determination. Further consultation with the SHPO is not required.

BUILDINGS THAT ARE NOT YET 50 YEARS OLD

Buildings that are not 50 years old are not eligible for listing on the NRHP or CRHR, and do not require protection. After CDF confirms that a possible historic building does not meet the minimum age requirement (50 years of age or older), the building can be managed, remodeled, or removed without further analysis of the specific building. The age of the building shall be determined using the “Master Building Inventory” found in “A Survey and Historic Significance Evaluation of the CDF Building Inventory”, Volume 2, Appendix A, on pages 779-963, written by Mark Thornton in 1994. This document has been published as CDF Archaeological Reports Number 17, and is on file with CDF. The CDF Historic Preservation Officer and the SHPO do not need to be consulted for the management or removal of buildings that are less than 50 years old unless there are other significant historic buildings on the same compound. In such cases the removal or replacement of the building must be completely given consideration to the overall historical integrity of the compound, in accordance with Section 2.5 of the EIR. The CDF Historic Preservation Officer shall be consulted for any substantial project on properties containing significant historic buildings, especially to review how the removal and replacement of non-significant buildings may affect the historical setting and integrity of a historic compound.

PRESERVATION TECHNIQUES AND GUIDELINES

The following strategies, practices, and alternatives are provided to guide CDF Regions and Units in the course of managing the historic buildings. Although CDF can only commit to long-term preservation and management of the 29 historic buildings listed above, these guidelines should be considered in the management of all 260 of CDF historic buildings listed in Table 1. CDF Regions/Units shall consult with the CDF Historic Preservation Officer regarding preservation techniques for historic buildings and the feasibility and applicability of the following guidelines.

STAFFING/USE

If possible, the historic buildings should continue to remain as active, functioning facilities. For lookout stations, even if the lookouts are staffed only in severe weather conditions, such use will lead to maintenance, repair, and protection for the buildings.

MANAGEMENT AREA

Historical buildings and the immediate physical environment or setting shall be treated as a single unit when it comes to developing management strategies and/or undertaking actions which may

affect the integrity of either or both. Where more than one building at the same location has been determined to be historically significant, and a union of purpose, space, association, and plan exists, the buildings and the physical environment or setting shall be managed as a single "site". Historic sites may include all or only a portion of a CDF administrative site, compound, or land holding.

INTERPRETATION

Interpretation is a process and activity involving the public. It is a vehicle for CDF to heighten public awareness about its legacy, resources, mission, and significance. Interpretive programs may be successfully developed at active fire lookouts or at facilities no longer staffed. The following are considered appropriate interpretation strategies:

- A. Preparation and distribution of printed materials, slide programs, films, and multimedia presentations.
- B. Posting of signs, plaques, and other devices intended to educate the public. Such materials should be written in consultation with the CDF Historic Preservation Officer.
- C. The installation of viewing stands, pathways, barriers, and other devices intended to control the impacts of unsupervised visitation to a lookout station.
- D. Docent programs involving personnel with wildland fire protection experience. Retired CDF personnel, particularly retired lookouts, would make excellent docents to provide the public with first hand accounts of the history of a facility.

PARTNERSHIP

Partnership between CDF and another agency or organization to assist CDF in the maintenance, repair, and interpretation of buildings and sites is another option, and has been utilized in several instances. This differs from the formal transfer of ownership discussed in the previous section in that these partners may not be able to assume complete ownership or management responsibility. It may include interested locals willing to volunteer time and labor to make repairs, act as docents, or assist in monitoring and stewardship. The following are considered appropriate adoption strategies:

ADAPTIVE RE-USE

Where buildings or station properties are no longer needed for the originally intended purpose it may be prudent and feasible to convert the resource for other use(s). The following are considered appropriate adaptive reuse strategies.

- A. Conversion of buildings and/or sites to other CDF administrative needs, provided the historic architectural integrity of the building and/or the historic integrity of the site is not unduly compromised. Greater emphasis may be placed on protecting the exterior of a building than the interior.
- B. Conversion of buildings and/or sites for utilization by other governmental entities, provided the historic architectural integrity of the building and/or the historic integrity of the site is not unduly compromised. Greater emphasis may be placed on protecting the exterior of a building than the interior.
- C. Conversion of buildings and/or sites for utilization by private entities, provided the historic architectural integrity of the building and/or the historic integrity of the site is not unduly compromised. Greater emphasis may be placed on protecting the exterior of building than the interior unless it is determined that the interior greatly contributes to the significance of the building.

MITIGATION

Mitigation refers to the steps that the CDF shall take only after other management options have been thoroughly explored and determined not to be prudent or feasible. These steps are to be completed prior to taking any adverse action. Adverse action is defined as the demolition, abandonment, sale, disposal, neglect, vacating, relocation, or significant/incompatible alteration of a historic property. The CDF shall:

- A. Notify the State Historic Preservation Officer that the CDF is proposing to undertake an adverse action.
- B. Document the results of efforts to explore prudent and feasible management alternatives which would avoid adverse action.
- C. Give public notification of the proposed action and an opportunity to comment.
- D. Building relocation shall be given priority over demolition.
- E. Complete Historic American Building Survey/Historic American Engineering Survey (HABS/HAER) documentation, or additional documentation, as appropriate, prior to commencement of the proposed action. Besides documenting the physical characteristics of the building, additional documentation may include oral histories or other historical research. The CDF Historic Preservation Officer, in consultation with the SHPO, should determine the level of documentation used for mitigation.

MANAGEMENT AS STANDING RUIN

This alternative may apply in those rare instances when an inactive building and/or site has minimal potential for vandalism, does not pose a significant safety hazard, and is beyond other prudent and feasible methods for restoration. When this management option is selected the CDF shall:

- A. Complete Historic American Building Survey/Historic American Engineering Survey (HABS/HAER) documentation, or additional documentation, as appropriate, prior to commencement of the proposed action. Besides documenting the physical characteristics of the building, additional documentation may include oral histories or other historical research. The CDF Historic Preservation Officer, in consultation with the SHPO, should determine the level of documentation used for mitigation.
- B. Secure and lock the building, and/or block access roads.
- C. Allow no other conflicting activities which may affect the building or site.

MAINTENANCE GUIDELINES

The following guidelines are provided to give direction to the CDF Regions and Units direction in the course of caring for historical buildings. When the proposed action involves activities that will change the physical condition of a significant building, the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings* shall be followed. These guidelines are summarized as follows:

- A. A property shall be used for its historic purpose or be placed in a new use that requires minimal change to the defining characteristics of the building and its site and environment.
- B. The historic character of a property shall be retained and preserved. The removal of historic materials or alteration of features and spaces that characterize a property shall be avoided.
- C. Each property shall be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or

- architectural elements from other buildings, shall not be undertaken.
- D. Most properties change over time; those changes that have acquired historic significance in its own right shall be retained and preserved.
 - E. Distinctive features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a historic property shall be preserved.
 - F. Deteriorated historic features shall be repaired rather than replaced. Where severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature shall match the old design, color, texture, and other visual qualities and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features shall be substantiated by documentary, physical, or pictorial evidence.
 - G. Chemical or physical treatments, such as sandblasting, that cause damage to historic materials shall not be used. The surface cleaning of structures, if appropriate, shall be undertaken using the gentlest means possible.
 - H. Significant archaeological resources affected by a project shall be protected and preserved. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures shall be undertaken.
 - I. New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction shall not destroy historic materials that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and shall be compatible with the massing, size, scale, and architectural features to protect the historic integrity of the property and its environment.
 - J. New additions and adjacent or related new construction shall be undertaken in such a manner that if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.
 - K. Structures, objects, and or features shall be replaced in kind or removed when defined as noncontributing to the historic significance of the property.
 - L. New construction of buildings, structures, objects, and/or features shall be avoided or located apart from the historic setting. The CDF's Historic Preservation Officer shall make a determination of the area of potential effect versus the sphere of the historic setting.
 - M. Installation of utilities shall be restricted to areas previously disturbed by utility installations.
 - N. Installation of mandated health and safety or building codes requirements will be done in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer.
 - O. The removal of non-historic alteration of associated ancillary buildings shall be avoided.
 - P. The removal of associated landscaping, features, and objects shall be avoided.
 - Q. The installation of imposing communications structures and/or facilities shall be avoided, if this installation will cause substantial adverse change.

CHAPTER II

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SITES

This chapter discusses the management of archaeological and historical sites on lands owned or managed by CDF. Most of these resources are located on State-owned Forests, CDF Forest Fire Stations, or Conservation Camps although a few archaeological sites exist at compounds owned by the Federal Government, State University, or Department of Parks and Recreation and leased or permitted to CDF. The archaeological and historical located on properties not owned by CDF are included in this discussion as we have responsibilities concerning their management.

CDF ARCHAEOLOGY PROGRAM

The archaeological sites discussed in this chapter are owned or managed by CDF. The forest manager, camp superintendent, or other property manager manages these resources, with the assistance of the CDF Archaeology Program (program). The program staff includes a program

supervisor, five CDF staff archaeologists, several archaeologists affiliated with State universities working under contract to CDF, and team of Registered Professional Foresters (RPFs) who have been trained in the identification of archaeological resources. The program implements procedures for the review of approximately 3000 timber harvesting projects, 350 cost-share projects on private lands (such as controlled burns, site preparation, tree planting and other land management activities), and 500 projects on lands owned or managed by CDF per year. CDF has lead agency responsibility for environmental review and approval pursuant to the Forest Practice Act (Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 4511 *et seq.*) and the California Environmental Quality Act (PRC 21080.5).

FOREST PRACTICE AND CEQA REVIEWS

Timber harvesting projects on private and other non-federal lands conducted under the requirements of the California Forest Practice Act undergo a process for identification and protection of archaeological and historical resources. This process, which has slowly evolved over the past 25 years to its present format, has become known as the one of the most successful programs of its type in the United States. California has some of the strictest forest practice rules in the country, which attests to the people's mandate to protect the forest resources during commercial timber operations on private and other non-federal lands. These rules include an effective set of procedures for the protection of archaeological and historical resources. A complete listing of these archaeological site protection rules is presented in the appendices and summarized in this section. To conform with the forest practice rules, and ensure protection of heritage resources, each Timber Harvesting Plan (THP) project must:

1. Be preceded by a current archaeological records check with the appropriate Information Center of the California Historical Resource Information System. These records checks are conducted in conformance with stipulations in a Memorandum of Agreement between CDF, the Board of Forestry, the SHPO, and the Information Centers. This process ensures that all heritage resources known or suspected to exist with the project area are identified.
2. Be preceded with written notification to local Native American tribes and individuals identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) as the appropriate tribal contacts for the project area. This notification includes a project map and information regarding the location timing of the project, and requests information concerning traditional, cultural, or other important locations and resources which may be affected by the project. This notification procedure is useful to assure identification of important tribal resources, particularly those without visible archaeological elements which otherwise may be overlooked during an archaeological survey, and provides the local tribes and the NAHC with an opportunity to participate in the project review process to ensure protection.
3. Be surveyed for archaeological and historical resources either by a professional archaeologist or by a person who has received Board-certified archaeological training to conduct such surveys.
4. Identify all significant heritage resources within the project area. These shall be recorded and protected, or if protection is not feasible, the adverse impacts shall be identified, evaluated, and mitigated to a level below significance as determined by CDF prior to project approval.
5. Include an archaeological investigation report. These reports are reviewed by a CDF professional archaeologist and once approved, are submitted to the appropriate Information Center for entry into the State's archaeological database.
6. Be inspected by CDF Inspectors for conformance with operational aspects including site

protection measures. Any inspection that reveals that archaeological resources were not protected in the manner described in the THP is evaluated for enforcement action.

The procedures for reviewing projects other than forest practice activities are similar to the above listing. A CDF archaeologist is more frequently involved in the archaeological surveys, significance evaluations and report writing than typical for THPs.

ROLE OF CDF ARCHAEOLOGY PROGRAM IN FIRE PROTECTION

Most wildfire suppression activities are exempt from the provisions of CEQA. In an emergency, CDF responds to wildfires with a primary mission to protect human lives, property, and forest. The CDF Archaeology program also assists in the management of archaeological sites which may be affected by wildfires within State Responsibility Areas (SRA) protected by CDF. CDF staff archaeologists are sometimes assigned to fires to assist in the identification of known sites so these can, if possible, be avoided during fuelbreak construction or other ground disturbing activities associated with CDF's wildfire suppression efforts.

More typically, however, the program gets involved in assessing the extent of damage to archaeological resources once the wildfire is extinguished, and to assist in appropriate site stabilization, data-recovery, or rehabilitation efforts. A good example of this is the data-recovery archaeological testing conducted at the Salt Creek Ridge Site (CA-TUL-472) following impacts from the 1987 Case Fire in Tulare County (Foster et al. 1991).

NATIVE AMERICAN GATHERING POLICY FOR CDF PROPERTIES

Some of the CDF properties, particularly the State forests, may contain plant or animal resources needed to support traditional Native American activities, such as basket making. CDF shall institute a policy that allows for the gathering of certain materials by local Native Americans if conducted in accordance with all applicable rules and forest policies. The Native American groups wishing to gather on CDF parcels shall submit a written request to CDF for review and approval.

MANAGEMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL ARTIFACT COLLECTIONS

CDF's primary management objective concerning its archaeological sites is to preserve them through avoidance of project-related impacts. This is not always possible. Occasionally the Department initiates archaeological studies designed to gather and record information prior to unavoidable disturbances. These activities generate artifact collections that need proper management. CDF is subject to both federal and regulations concerning these collections. Although CDF is a state, not a federal agency, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA) regulations are applicable to the Department. This is because CDF meets the NAGPRA definition of *museum* as an entity that has received federal funds. NAGPRA requires CDF to conduct inventories of its collections specifically to search for reportable items subject to the Act. These include human remains, grave goods, sacred items, and objects of cultural patrimony. The Act requires the Department to provide notification to applicable Native American groups and organizations concerning the existence of these collections to afford them an opportunity to comment concerning their management. CDF completed an intensive inventory of its artifact collections and found nothing reportable under NAGPRA. Specifically, CDF does not have in its possession or control any human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony as defined in the NAGPRA



PHOTO 3: Archaeological Test excavations in progress at Sunset Point (CA-TUL-1052), on Mountain Home Demonstration State Forest. One of the 166 archaeological sites listed in this management Plan, Sunset Point is a seasonally occupied prehistoric campsite with bedrock mortars, rock basins, midden, and surface artifacts. The CDF-sponsored test excavations produced evidence indicating the site was first occupied approximately 8000 years ago, making Sunset Point one of the oldest known archaeological sites in the southern Sierra Nevada. CDF has developed an interpretive trail through the site, with information about the site recovered during the 1991 test excavations, and other interpretive material provided by the Tule River Indian Reservation. The Sunset Point interpretive trail has become one of the most popular spots visited on the State forest. Photo by Brian D. Dillon, 1991.



PHOTO 4: Ancient petroglyphs (rock carvings) on a horizontal, ground-level rock outcropping situated within privately owned forestland in the upper American River drainage, Placer County. These symbols, thought to be representations of bear tracks carved into granite some 2000 to 4000 years ago, are part of a complex assemblage of stylistically-related rock art motifs found in the forested regions of the upper northern Sierra Nevada. This site (Wabena, CA-PLA-591), was identified and carefully protected during CDF's review of a Timber Harvesting Plan encompassing the area. Approximately 1000 archaeological and historical sites are discovered and protected each year during CDF's review of commercial timber operations on private and other non-federal lands. Photo by Dan Foster, 1989.

regulations. CDF has worked extensively with the National Park Service in this effort. CDF's NAGPRA compliance inventory has been detailed in a report which was distributed to all 161 Native American contacts required by NAGPRA on July 23, 2001.

Recently, California enacted a similar act (Assembly Bill 978, Chapter 818, Statutes of 2001) to require disclosure of certain classes of Native American artifacts and other cultural items. This state law provides additional requirements to CDF. CDF is responsible to send notification to a different list of Native American groups regardless of federal recognition. The state law also established a Native American Artifact Repatriation Oversight Commission to resolve disputes and clarify provisions of the new regulations.

In addition to these federal and state regulations, California has adopted Guidelines for the Curation of Archaeological Collections, a policy developed in 1993 specifically for state agencies by the Historical Resources Commission pursuant to Section 5020.5(b) of the Public Resources Code. CDF will comply with NAGPRA, the new State law, State Policy, and any other applicable laws, regulations, and guidelines concerning the management of CDF's artifact collections.

TABLE 3
INVENTORY OF KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES LOCATED
ON PROPERTIES OWNED OR OCCUPIED BY CDF

Revised Date: December 2001

CDF PROPERTY NAME	SITE NUMBER (TRINOMIAL)	SITE NAME	SITE TYPE	COUNTY	REFERENCE(S)
Badger FFS	TUL-2120/H	Badger #1	Prehistoric	Tulare	Sandelin 2000, Napton & Greathouse 2001b
Bautista CC	RIV-1889	Baisley #1	Prehistoric	Riverside	Will 1987a, Foster and Jenkins 1985, Jenkins 1987c
Bautista CC	RIV-1890	Baisley #2	Prehistoric	Riverside	Will 1987b, Foster and Jenkins 1985
Bautista CC	RIV-1991	Baisley #3	Prehistoric	Riverside	Will 1987c, Foster and Jenkins 1985
Bautista CC	RIV-1892	Baisley #4	Prehistoric	Riverside	Will 1987d, Foster and Jenkins 1985
Bautista CC	RIV-3090	Bautista Site #1	Prehistoric	Riverside	Holcomb 1980a, Foster and Jenkins 1985
Bautista CC	RIV-3091	Bautista Site #2	Prehistoric	Riverside	Holcomb 1980b, Foster and Jenkins 1985, Foster 1987b, Jenkins 1987c
Bautista CC	RIV-3092	Bautista Site #3	Prehistoric	Riverside	Holcomb 1980c, Foster and Jenkins 1985, Jenkins 1987c
Bear Mountain FLS	None	Bear Mountain Prayer Rock	Historic	Shasta	Jenkins 1997
Boggs Mountain DSF	LAK-1073	--	Prehistoric	Lake	Wickstrom 1979, Gerike & Stewart 1988, Haney 1993, Dillon 1995
Boggs Mountain DSF	LAK-1074	Houghton Spring	Prehistoric	Lake	Wickstrom 1979, Woodward & Foster 1981a, Woodward 1983, Dillon 1995
Boggs Mountain DSF	LAK-1256H	Bob Voss Cabin	Historic	Lake	Woodward & Foster 1981b, Woodward 1983, Dillon 1995
Boggs Mountain DSF	LAK-1257	Boggs Mountain #2	Prehistoric	Lake	Woodward & Foster 1981c, Woodward 1983, Gerike & Stewart 1988, Dillon 1995
Boggs Mountain DSF	LAK-1258	Boggs Mountain #1	Prehistoric	Lake	Woodward & Foster 1981d, Woodward 1983, Haney 1993, Dillon 1995
Boggs Mountain DSF	LAK-1377	Mill Creek/Road 300 Campground	Prehistoric	Lake	Foster & Chandler 1983, Haney 1993, Foster 1984c, Dillon 1995
Boggs Mountain DSF	LAK-1551	Old Mill Site	Prehistoric	Lake	Gerike, Stewart & Terhorst 1987a, Gerike & Stewart 1988, Haney 1993, Dillon 1995
Boggs Mountain DSF	LAK-1552	Saddle Site	Prehistoric	Lake	Gerike, Stewart & Terhorst 1987b, Gerike & Stewart 1988, Haney 1993, Dillon 1995
Boggs Mountain DSF	LAK -1553	Knoll Site	Prehistoric	Lake	Gerike, Stewart & Terhorst 1987c, Gerike & Stewart 1988, Haney 1993, Dillon 1995
Boggs Mountain DSF	LAK-1554	Meadow Site	Prehistoric	Lake	Gerike, Stewart & Terhorst 1987d, Gerike & Stewart 1988, Dillon 1995
Boggs Mountain DSF	LAK-1758	Temporary Site 1	Prehistoric	Lake	Dillon 1992a, 1995, Haney 1993

CDF PROPERTY NAME	SITE NUMBER (TRINOMIAL)	SITE NAME	SITE TYPE	COUNTY	REFERENCE(S)
Boggs Mountain DSF	LAK-1759	Temporary Site 2	Prehistoric	Lake	Dillon 1992a, 1995
Boggs Mountain DSF	LAK-1760	Temporary Site 3	Prehistoric	Lake	Dillon 1992a, 1995
Boggs Mountain DSF	LAK-1761	Temporary Site 4	Prehistoric	Lake	Dillon 1992a, 1995, Haney 1993
Boggs Mountain DSF	LAK-1762	Temporary Site 5	Prehistoric	Lake	Dillon 1992a, 1995, Haney 1993
Boggs Mountain DSF	LAK-1763	Temporary Site 6	Prehistoric	Lake	Dillon 1992a, 1995
Boggs Mountain DSF	LAK-1764	Temporary Site 7	Prehistoric	Lake	Dillon 1992a, 1995
Boggs Mountain DSF	LAK-1765	Temporary Site 8	Prehistoric	Lake	Dillon 1992a, 1995, Haney 1993
Boggs Mountain DSF	LAK-1766	Temporary Site 9	Prehistoric	Lake	Gerike & Stewart 1988, Dillon 1992a, 1995, Haney 1993
Boggs Mountain DSF	LAK-1767H	Temporary Historic Site 1 Possible Site D	Historic	Lake	Gerike & Stewart 1988, Dillon 1992a, 1995
Boggs Mountain DSF	LAK-1768H	Temporary Historic Site 2	Historic	Lake	Gerike & Stewart 1988, Dillon 1992a, 1995
Boggs Mountain DSF	unknown	Houghton Bench	Prehistoric	Lake	Keesee 1995, Sayers 1997
Devils Garden CC	MOD-2299	Devils Garden Airport	Prehistoric	Modoc	Gates 1987, Foster 1987a
Happy Camp FFS	MOD-2447	Well Site	Prehistoric	Modoc	McGann 1988, Hamusek 1993b
Hurley FFS	FRE-2240	Hurley Fire Station	Prehistoric	Fresno	Napton 1988, 1996, Napton and Greathouse 1999
Intermountain CC	no # yet	Intermountain Site #1	Both	Lassen	Huberland 1999, 2001
Intermountain CC	no # yet	Intermountain Site #2	Prehistoric	Lassen	Huberland 1999, 2001
Intermountain CC	no # yet	Intermountain Site #3	Prehistoric	Lassen	Huberland 1999, 2001
Intermountain CC	no # yet	Intermountain Site #4	Prehistoric	Lassen	Huberland 1999, 2001
Intermountain CC	no # yet	Intermountain Site #5	Both	Lassen	Huberland 1999, 2001
Intermountain CC	no # yet	Intermountain Site #6	Both	Lassen	Huberland 1999, 2001
Ishi CC	TEH-1621/H	Plum Creek	Both	Tehama	Carmosino 1993, Napton & Greathouse 2000a, 2000b, 2001a
Jackson DSF	MEN-790/H	Three Chop Village	Both	Mendocino	Levulett & Bingham 1978, Layton 1990, Gary & Hines 1993, Betts 1999
Jackson DSF	MEN-1250	Three Chop Saddle Campground	Prehistoric	Mendocino	Levulett & Bingham 1978, Foster & Woodward 1980, Betts 1999
Jackson DSF	MEN-1359	Road 350 Trestle	Historic	Mendocino	Levulett & Bingham 1978, Gary & Hines 1993
Jackson DSF	MEN-1360	Caspar Apple Orchard	Both	Mendocino	Levulett & Bingham 1978, Gary & Hines 1993, Gary 1994b, Betts 1999
Jackson DSF	MEN-1361	Prehistoric	Prehistoric	Mendocino	Levulett & Bingham 1978, Betts 1999
Jackson DSF	MEN-1362	Old Camp	Prehistoric	Mendocino	Levulett & Bingham 1978, Betts 1999
Jackson DSF	MEN-1363	Artifacts	Prehistoric	Mendocino	Levulett & Bingham 1978, Gary 1995f, Betts 1999
Jackson DSF	MEN-1364	Prehistoric	Prehistoric	Mendocino	Levulett & Bingham 1978, Gary 1995f, Betts 1999
Jackson DSF	MEN-1365	Junction Campground	Prehistoric	Mendocino	Levulett & Bingham 1978, Foster & Woodward 1980, Betts 1999
Jackson DSF	MEN-1366	Ghost Site	Prehistoric	Mendocino	Levulett & Bingham 1978, Gary 1995f, Betts 1999
Jackson DSF	MEN-1367	Two Rock Site	Prehistoric	Mendocino	Levulett & Bingham 1978, Farris 1980, Betts 1999
Jackson DSF	MEN-1368	G-P Site	Prehistoric	Mendocino	Levulett & Bingham 1978, Betts 1999
Jackson DSF	MEN-1369	Mountain Top	Prehistoric	Mendocino	Levulett & Bingham 1978, Betts 1999
Jackson DSF	MEN-1370	Road 920	Prehistoric	Mendocino	Levulett & Bingham 1978, Betts 1999
Jackson DSF	MEN-1371	Camp 20 Ballpark	Prehistoric	Mendocino	Levulett & Bingham 1978, Betts 1999
Jackson DSF	MEN-1372	Parlin Settling Pond	Prehistoric	Mendocino	Levulett & Bingham 1978, Gary 1995a, Betts 1999
Jackson DSF	MEN-1373	Sacred Waterfall	Prehistoric	Mendocino	Levulett & Bingham 1978, Betts 1999
Jackson DSF	MEN-1693	Hank Land Site	Prehistoric	Mendocino	Farris 1980a, Betts 1999
Jackson DSF	MEN-1694	Farris Site	Prehistoric	Mendocino	Farris 1980a, Betts 1999

CDF PROPERTY NAME	SITE NUMBER (TRINOMIAL)	SITE NAME	SITE TYPE	COUNTY	REFERENCE(S)
Jackson DSF	MEN-1769/H	Tie Camp	Historic	Mendocino	Foster & Woodward 1980
Jackson DSF	MEN-2125/H	Cherry Flat	Historic	Mendocino	Jenkins 1987a, 1987b
Jackson DSF	MEN-2140/H	Hare Creek Trestle	Historic	Mendocino	Foster & Kauffman 1982
Jackson DSF	MEN-2296/H	Misery Whip Camp	Historic	Mendocino	Gary 1988a, Hylkema 1989, 1995
Jackson DSF	MEN-2297/H	Cat Barn	Historic	Mendocino	Gary 1990b
Jackson DSF	MEN-2305/H	Bear Creek Culvert Camp	Historic	Mendocino	Jenkins 1989a
Jackson DSF	MEN-2336/H	Camp 6	Historic	Mendocino	Gary & Hines 1993, Gary 1990c
Jackson DSF	MEN-2384/H	Boutens Tramway	Historic	Mendocino	Gary & Hines 1993, Gary 1991a, 1997b
Jackson DSF	MEN-2413/H	Camp 20	Both	Mendocino	Gary & Hines 1993, Hines 1991
Jackson DSF	MEN-2414/H	Parlin Creek Trestle #1	Historic	Mendocino	Gary & Hines 1993, Gary 1991b
Jackson DSF	MEN-2422/H	Parlin Creek Trestle #2	Historic	Mendocino	Gary & Hines 1993, Gary 1991c
Jackson DSF	MEN-2701/H	Camp 3	Historic	Mendocino	Gary 1993
Jackson DSF	MEN-2860/H	Parlin Railroad	Historic	Mendocino	Gary 1995a
Jackson DSF	MEN-2862/H	Junction Camp	Historic	Mendocino	Gary 1994a
Jackson DSF	MEN-2863/H	Shed #2	Historic	Mendocino	Gary 1994b
Jackson DSF	MEN-2866/H	Camp 17	Historic	Mendocino	Gary 1994c
Jackson DSF	MEN-2867/H	1878 Wagon Road	Historic	Mendocino	Gary 1994c
Jackson DSF	MEN-2892/H	Caspar Creek Trail	Historic	Mendocino	Levulett & Bingham 1978, Gary & Hines 1993, Gary 1994b, Baxter 1993
Jackson DSF	MEN-2914/H	Parlin Access Railroad	Historic	Mendocino	Gary 1995a
Jackson DSF	MEN-2915/H	Gulch 23 Railroad	Historic	Mendocino	Gary 1995a
Jackson DSF	MEN-2924/H	Camp 1 Locus A	Historic	Mendocino	Gary 1995c
Jackson DSF	MEN-2925/H	Camp 1 Locus B	Historic	Mendocino	Gary 1995c
Jackson DSF	MEN-2926/H	Noyo Railroad	Historic	Mendocino	Gary 1995c
Jackson DSF	MEN-2893	Blendersaumschlag #1	Historic	Mendocino	Gary 1994a
Jackson DSF	MEN-2900/H	Three Bunk Camp	Historic	Mendocino	Gary 1995f
Jackson DSF	MEN-2904/H	Three Chop Railroad	Historic	Mendocino	Gary 1995f
Jackson DSF	MEN-2913/H	Hare Creek Railroad	Historic	Mendocino	Gary 1996b
Jackson DSF	P-23-002682	Riley Ridge Scatter	Prehistoric	Mendocino	Gary 1996a
Jackson DSF	P-23-002683	Camp 4	Historic	Mendocino	Gary 1996a
Jackson DSF	no # yet	Summit Tunnel	Historic	Mendocino	Gary 1995e
Kneeland Helitack Base	HUM-1022	Kneeland Chert Quarry	Prehistoric	Humboldt	Gary 1995g
Konocti CC	LAK-1653	Mt. Konocti Helipad	Prehistoric	Lake	Hines 1989, Jenkins 1989b
Konocti CC	LAK-1654	Konocti Bivouac Site	Prehistoric and Historic	Lake	Hines 1989, Jenkins 1989b
Kuchamaa Experimental Forest	SDI-9969	Tecate Peak	Prehistoric	San Diego	Foster and Jenkins 1984
Kuchamaa Experimental Forest	--	Kuchamaa	Prehistoric and Historic	San Diego	Mitchell and Welsh 1990
Las Posadas SF	NAP-195	73 Avila	Prehistoric	Napa	Jablonowski, Martin, Toriello 1995
Las Posadas SF	NAP-872	Redwood Site	Prehistoric	Napa	Jablonowski, Martin, Toriello 1995
Las Posadas SF	NAP-873	Manzanita Site	Prehistoric	Napa	Jablonowski, Martin, Toriello 1995
Las Posadas SF	NAP-874	Chaparral Site	Prehistoric	Napa	Jablonowski, Martin, Toriello 1995
Las Posadas SF	NAP-875/H	Moore Creek Ranch Complex	Both	Napa	Jablonowski, Martin, Toriello 1995
Las Posadas SF	NAP-876/H	Morris Family Cemetery	Historic	Napa	Jablonowski, Martin, Toriello 1995
Las Posadas SF	NAP-877H	Pool Road Site	Historic	Napa	Jablonowski, Martin, Toriello 1995
Las Posadas SF	NAP-878H	Reservoir	Historic	Napa	Jablonowski, Martin, Toriello 1995
Las Posadas SF	NAP-879H	Chromite Prospector's Hole	Historic	Napa	Jablonowski, Martin, Toriello 1995
Las Posadas SF	NAP-880H	Prospector's Hole	Historic	Napa	Jablonowski, Martin, Toriello 1995

CDF PROPERTY NAME	SITE NUMBER (TRINOMIAL)	SITE NAME	SITE TYPE	COUNTY	REFERENCE(S)
Las Posadas SF	NAP-881H	Woodcutter's Camp	Historic	Napa	Jablonowski, Martin, Toriello 1995
Las Posadas SF	NAP-882H	Blake Cabins	Historic	Napa	Jablonowski, Martin, Toriello 1995
Las Posadas SF	NAP-883H	Pratt Swimming Hole Dam	Historic	Napa	Jablonowski, Martin, Toriello 1995
Las Posadas SF	NAP-884H	Alameda Dam and Water Pipeline to Pratt Pool	Historic	Napa	Jablonowski, Martin, Toriello 1995
Las Posadas SF	NAP-885H	Secret Place Dam	Historic	Napa	Jablonowski, Martin, Toriello 1995
Las Posadas SF	NAP-886H	Picnic Road Fireplace	Historic	Napa	Jablonowski, Martin, Toriello 1995
Las Posadas SF	NAP-887H	Las Posadas Road Site	Historic	Napa	Jablonowski, Martin, Toriello 1995
Las Posadas SF	NAP-888H	Roosevelt Grove	Historic	Napa	Jablonowski, Martin, Toriello 1995
Latour DSF	SHA-1486	Atkins Creek	Prehistoric	Shasta	Foster 1983, Hamusek 1993c, Hamilton 1997, Huberland & Dwyer 2001
Latour DSF	no # yet	LDSE-01	Historic	Shasta	Hamilton & Neri 1997
Latour DSF	SHA-1080H	Shake Camp	Historic	Shasta	Woodward 1981, Hamusek 1993c, Hamilton 1997
McCloud FFS	SIS-1608	McCloud Station Site	Prehistoric	Siskiyou	Hamusek 1993a
Milo FFS	TUL-1172	Milo Station Site	Prehistoric	Tulare	Foster, Ferrell, Machado 1986
Mount Zion SF	no # yet	Mt. Zion Trail	Historic	Amador	Betts 1995a
Mount Zion SF	no # yet	South Fork Jackson Creek Mining Complex	Historic	Amador	Betts 1995a
Mount Zion SF	no # yet	Mt. Zion Homesite	Historic	Amador	Betts 1995a
Mount Zion SF	no # yet	Old Spring Ranch	Historic	Amador	Betts 1995a
Mount Zion SF	no # yet	Mt. Zion Pump House	Historic	Amador	Betts 1995a
Mountain Home DSF	TUL-575	Headquarters	Prehistoric	Tulare	Thornton 1979, Wallace, Wallace, Meeker 1989
Mountain Home DSF	TUL-576H	Knowles Cabin	Historic	Tulare	Thornton 1979
Mountain Home DSF	TUL-1052	Sunset Point	Prehistoric	Tulare	Stangl & Foster 1984, Wallace, Wallace, Meeker 1989, Dillon 1992c
Mountain Home DSF	TUL-1053	Vincent Spring	Prehistoric	Tulare	Stangl & Foster 1984, Wallace, Wallace, Meeker 1989
Mountain Home DSF	TUL-1054	Dome Rock	Prehistoric	Tulare	Stangl & Foster 1984, Wallace, Wallace, Meeker 1989
Mountain Home DSF	TUL-1055	Ridge Site	Prehistoric	Tulare	Stangl & Foster 1984, Wallace, Wallace, Meeker 1989
Mountain Home DSF	TUL-1056	Hedrick BRM's	Prehistoric	Tulare	Stangl & Foster 1984, Wallace, Wallace, Meeker 1989
Mountain Home DSF	TUL-1057	Galena Confluence	Prehistoric	Tulare	Stangl & Foster 1984, Wallace, Wallace, Meeker 1989
Mountain Home DSF	TUL-1058	Methuselah Overhang	Prehistoric	Tulare	Stangl & Foster 1984, Wallace, Wallace, Meeker 1989, Wallace 1993
Mountain Home DSF	TUL-1059	Jacks House BRM's	Prehistoric	Tulare	Stangl & Foster 1984, Wallace, Wallace, Meeker 1989
Mountain Home DSF	TUL-1060	Tub Flat	Prehistoric	Tulare	Stangl & Foster 1984, Wallace, Wallace, Meeker 1989
Mountain Home DSF	TUL-1061	Dogwood BRM's	Prehistoric	Tulare	Stangl & Foster 1984, Wallace, Wallace, Meeker 1989
Mountain Home DSF	TUL-1062	Outcrop BRM's	Prehistoric	Tulare	Stangl & Foster 1984, Wallace, Wallace, Meeker 1989
Mountain Home DSF	TUL-1063	Father Maloney's Rock	Prehistoric	Tulare	Stangl & Foster 1984, Wallace, Wallace, Meeker 1989
Mountain Home DSF	TUL-1064	Balch Park Interpretive Site	Prehistoric	Tulare	Stangl & Foster 1984, Wallace, Wallace, Meeker 1989
Mountain Home DSF	TUL-1065	Pack Site	Prehistoric	Tulare	Stangl & Foster 1984, Wallace, Wallace, Meeker 1989
Mountain Home DSF	TUL-1625	Moses Gulch	Prehistoric	Tulare	Stangl & Foster 1984, Foster, Wallace, Wallace 1993
Mountain Home DSF	TUL-1626	Hidden Falls	Prehistoric	Tulare	Stangl & Foster 1984, Foster, Wallace, Wallace 1993

CDF PROPERTY NAME	SITE NUMBER (TRINOMIAL)	SITE NAME	SITE TYPE	COUNTY	REFERENCE(S)
Mountain Home DSF	TUL-1173	Methuselah	Prehistoric	Tulare	Woodward & Benson 1981, Woodward 1982, Stangl & Foster 1984, Wallace 1993
Mountain Home DSF	TUL-1988	Shake Camp Spring	Prehistoric	Tulare	Betts 1993
Mountain Home DSF	TUL-1989	Deer Ridge	Prehistoric	Tulare	Wallace, Wallace, Meeker 1989, Betts 1993
Mountain Home DSF	TUL-1990	West Dogwood Meadow	Prehistoric	Tulare	Betts 1993
Mountain Home DSF	TUL-814H	Enterprise Mill	Historic	Tulare	Otter 1963, Edwards 1986
Mountain Home DSF	TUL-815H	California Stump	Historic	Tulare	Otter 1963
Mountain Home DSF	TUL-1066H	Shaft Site	Historic	Tulare	Stangl & Foster 1984
Mountain Home DSF	TUL-1067H	Old Mt. Home	Historic	Tulare	Otter 1963, Stangl & Foster 1984, Edwards 1986
Mountain Home DSF	TUL-1069H	Hercules Tree	Historic	Tulare	Otter 1963, Stangl & Foster 1984
Mountain Home DSF	TUL-1068H	Houghton's Cave	Historic	Tulare	Otter 1963, Stangl & Foster 1984
Mountain Home DSF	TUL-1070H	Elster's Mill	Historic	Tulare	Otter 1963, Stangl & Foster 1984
Mountain Home DSF	TUL-1071H	Nero Stump	Historic	Tulare	Otter 1963, Stangl & Foster 1984
Mountain Home DSF	TUL-1072H	Fraiser Mill	Historic	Tulare	Otter 1963, Stangl & Foster 1984, Edwards 1986
Mountain Home DSF	TUL-1647H	Galena Mine	Historic	Tulare	Otter 1963, Yohe & Wear 1991a
Mountain Home DSF	TUL-1648H	Galena Mine Camp	Historic	Tulare	Otter 1963, Yohe & Wear 1991b
Mountain Home DSF	TUL-2135	Griswold Rock Basins	Prehistoric	Tulare	Medina 1996
Mountain Home DSF	TUL-2136H	Stove Site	Historic	Tulare	Dulitz 1996*
Mountain Home CC	TUL-2126	--	Prehistoric	Tulare	Ptomey & Ngo 1996
Murphys FFS	CAL-1633	Murphys	Prehistoric	Calaveras	Neuenschwander 1995, Peak and Associates, Inc. 1996, EIP Associates 1997, McKenna 1998, McKenna 1999
Pilot Rock CC	SBR-5074	Pilot Rock CC Site	Prehistoric	San Bernardino	Souther 1949, Foster 1982b, Forrest & Sandelin 1998, Sandelin 1999
Pilot Rock CC	SBR-	Water System Site	Historic	San Bernardino	Sandelin 1999
Sonoma-Lake-Napa UH (new)	NAP-571	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	Napa	Gary 1996d
Soquel DSF	SCR-296	Temporary Site 1	Prehistoric	Santa Cruz	Dillon 1992b
Soquel DSF	SCR-297/H	Temporary Site 2	Prehistoric and Historic	Santa Cruz	Dillon 1992b
Soquel DSF	SCR-298	Temporary Site 3	Prehistoric	Santa Cruz	Dillon 1992b
Soquel DSF	SCR-299H	Soquel Temporary Historic Site 1	Historic	Santa Cruz	Dillon 1992b
Soquel DSF	SCR-300H	Soquel Temporary Historic Site 2	Historic	Santa Cruz	Dillon 1992b
Soquel DSF	SCR-301H	Hiln's Sulphur Springs	Historic	Santa Cruz	Dillon 1992b
Sugar Pine CC	SHA-1483	Sugar Pine Canyon #1	Prehistoric	Shasta	Foster 1984d, 1985c, Sundahl and Clewett 1985
Sugar Pine CC	SHA-1484	Sugar Pine Canyon #2	Prehistoric	Shasta	Foster 1985c, Sundahl and Clewett 1985
Sugar Pine CC	SHA-1485	Sugar Pine Canyon #3	Prehistoric	Shasta	Foster 1985c, Sundahl and Clewett 1985
Sugar Pine CC	SHA-1735H	Camp Road	Historic	Shasta	Sundahl 1986a
Sugar Pine CC	SHA-1740	Backbone Quarry/Workshop	Prehistoric	Shasta	Sundahl 1986b, 1986c, Sandelin 1995
Sutter Hill FFS	AMA-	Sutter Hill Station BRM	Prehistoric	Amador	Betts 1995b

KEY:
CC Conservation Camp
FFS Forest Fire Station
DSF Demonstration State Forest
SF State Forest

CDF PROPERTIES WITH KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

There are 166 known archaeological sites on lands owned or managed by CDF. This Plan stipulates that CDF will continue to manage these important resources under the same policies and procedures currently employed in the CDF Archaeology Program. The CDF Archaeology Program is responsible for complying with all applicable Federal and State laws and regulations during the treatment of these 166 known archaeological sites as well as those discovered in future surveys. CDF's recording policy is as follows: Known archaeological sites and new discoveries are fully recorded, in accordance with professional standards. The preferred management strategy is to protect these sites by complete avoidance during project related activities. However, there are a few exceptions where complete avoidance is not possible, and scientific test excavation are sometimes conducted for CDF by qualified professional archaeologists as part of mitigation and data recovery pursuant to CEQA. CDF has many archaeological sites at JDSF and BMDSF that are located on existing roads that require grading and regular maintenance. These situations require the Department to develop more active management strategies. These strategies are specified in the individual chapters that follow. In addition to project-related impacts, wildfires, forest visitor use, relic hunters, natural erosion could potentially impact archaeological sites. This plan calls for periodic monitoring and site inspection by CDF staff archaeologists and/or CDF foresters to ensure that archaeological sites are being safely protected, and to take action when damage has been noted.

CDF has engaged in numerous intensive surveys of its properties over the past 20 years including several conducted specifically for the development of this Plan. One hundred and sixty six confirmed archaeological sites have been identified, however, we are certain that many additional sites will be discovered. Future discoveries will be promptly recorded and managed and incorporated into this plan during its periodic revisions. CDF projects will continue to be covered by a project-level CEQA analysis to address potential impacts to archaeological sites. A complete list of all known or recorded archaeological and historical sites on lands owned or managed by CDF is presented in Table 3. This table contains each site's name, number, type, county, and specific references to reports describing its identification or assessment. The management of these sites is discussed in separate sections organized by the property name.

BADGER FOREST FIRE STATION

Note: CDF Archaeologist Linda Sandelin contributed to the writing of this chapter.

LOCATION, SETTING, AND LAND USE

Badger Fire Station is located in Tulare County, on Highway 245 just south of the Fresno County line. The station is set on seven gently sloping pine and oak covered acres with a spring-fed creek running through the property. The site is located on both the north and west sides of the CDF structures. Within the next few years CDF is proposing to remove the old structures and build a new facility.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

While conducting prefield research for the upcoming engineering project, station personnel informed CDF Forester Frank Spandler that an archaeological site existed within the CDF property boundary. The property was then surveyed by the CDF archaeologist (Sandelin 2000) and it was determined that a prehistoric site (CA-TUL-2120/H) was located on the property. No

visible artifacts were revealed during the initial site recording of this bedrock mortar site. A second, informal survey led to the discovery of sparse lithic scatter. The site was subsequently excavated in 2001 (Napton and Greathouse 2001b) with very few artifacts recovered. At this time this minimal site is considered significant due to the fact that no other sites have been excavated within a fifteen-mile radius.

MANAGEMENT

1. The bedrock milling features at site CA-TUL-2120/H shall be protected during construction of the new facility.
2. The CDF Archaeologist shall monitor excavation during construction.
3. Collection of artifacts by CDF personnel, or other unauthorized individuals is prohibited. This policy does not prohibit collections made under the supervision of the CDF Archaeologist.

BAUTISTA CONSERVATION CAMP

LOCATION AND SETTING

Bautista Conservation Camp is a correctional facility jointly operated by CDF and the California Department of Corrections (CDC). The camp is located within a 240-acre parcel of State-owned land 11 miles southeast of Hemet in Riverside County. The parcel is surrounded by San Bernardino National Forest Lands and within an extremely rugged brush-covered mountain setting. In addition to operating the conservation camp, CDF has used this property for brush-cutting training exercises. The extensive brush fields on both the State property and the adjacent USFS property provide an excellent environment for this type of crew training. These exercises will continue.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

There are seven recorded archaeological sites within the State parcel but outside the camp area. These sites (CA-RIV-1889, 1890, 1991, 1892, 3090, 3091, and 3092) were identified during a series of four archaeological surveys conducted between 1977 and 1987. The first of these surveys was for a brush-removal project which occurred primarily on USFS lands adjacent to the State ownership although 40 acres of the State parcel were also included in the project and covered in the inspection. Four prehistoric sites were recorded; all of which are located on this State property (Will 1977e). These sites consist of rich artifact scatters within what is now a dense brushfield and may prove to be ancient occupational sites or lithic workshops of considerable significance.

A second archaeological survey was conducted at Bautista in 1985 by CDF staff archaeologists prior to construction of the conservation camp (Foster and Jenkins 1985). This survey focused upon the area to be developed but additional areas outside the camp zone were also covered. Approximately 50% of the 240-acre parcel was inspected (Foster and Jenkins 1985: Figure 3). The four previously discovered sites were reexamined and three additional sites were discovered.

The third survey was conducted by CDF archaeologists in 1987 for an experimental tree-planting project on the property. Three of the known sites were reexamined but no new sites discovered (Jenkins 1987c). The final archaeological survey was conducted after the tree planting project was completed when the camp superintendent reported seeing possible artifacts in the cleared area (Foster 1987b).

MANAGEMENT

1. Collection of artifacts by inmates, CDF or CDC personnel, or other unauthorized individuals is prohibited. This policy will be enforced by supervisors and during the inmate orientation program. No artifacts shall be collected except under the direction of a CDF Archaeologist.
2. All CDF projects involving ground disturbing activities or other activities that could cause damage to archaeological resources must be preceded by an archaeological review as part of the CEQA process. The CDF Regional Archaeologist shall be contacted to assist in this review. Documentation for any project having the potential to affect cultural resources will be submitted to the SHPO for comment pursuant to PRC 5024 (f) and 5024.5(a).
3. Prior to the year 2003, CDF shall attempt to complete an extensive archaeological survey of the unsurveyed remainder of this State property, particularly within the areas proposed for brush-cutting training exercises, to identify any additional archaeological resources which may exist within these locations. Previous surveys have shown that significant archaeological resources exist in these dense brushfields. CDF will attempt to complete this survey using CDF staff archaeologists if staff time and travel funds can be made available, or through contract archaeologists, if contract funds can be committed for this purpose. If not, each project involving potential disturbance to archaeological resources shall be preceded by an archaeological survey.
4. The general approach to management of the archaeological sites within this State property will be to protect them by avoidance. The CDF Regional Archaeologist in Fresno shall keep a current basemap and records for all sites known to exist on the property, and shall update this basemap every five years at the State Archaeological Information Center and the San Bernardino National Forest. The locations of known sites near areas proposed for training or other activities shall be provided to the CDF Camp Ranger/Administrator by the Regional Archaeologist upon request by the submittal of a map showing the approximate locations of proposed activities. The CDF Regional Archaeologist shall assist in the determination of appropriate site management and CEQA documentation.

BEAR MOUNTAIN FIRE LOOKOUT STATION

Note: CDF Archaeologist Richard Jenkins contributed to the writing of this chapter.

LOCATION AND SETTING

Bear Mountain Fire Lookout Station is a CDF wildfire detection facility located on Bear Mountain, a 2,625-foot peak in Shasta County. The lookout tower was constructed in 1980 and therefore was not considered a significant historical building due to recent age (note that this is different than the Fresno County Bear Mountain FLS listed in Table 1). CDF has acquired access to a seven-acre parcel of private land encompassing the lookout tower through a long-term lease. The acreage surrounding the lookout tower was acquired in the lease in order to manage the vegetation and maintain an unobstructed view of the surrounding area. In 1997, the local Wintu notified CDF that Bear Mountain is a sacred mountain, and that a special rock exists on the peak which was used by Wintu shaman as a prayer rock or altar.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

As a result of information provided by the Wintu Tribe, CDF Archaeologist Richard Jenkins conducted an investigation. This included interviews with Wintu Shaman Florence Jones (who remembers the rock), examination of old photographs, and on-the-ground field surveys to search for the reported prayer rock. Although the area had been heavily graded and numerous rocks dislodged and broken, Jenkins found the prayer rock, and remarkably, it is undamaged (Jenkins 1997). Florence Jones confirmed that this is the sacred prayer rock.

MANAGEMENT

1. CDF shall prepare a site record for the Bear Mountain Sacred Site.
2. Prior to any undertaking which could adversely affect this sacred site (such as grading, brush removal, construction, etc.) the CDF Regional Archaeologist in Redding shall be contacted to evaluate the proposed project. The local Wintu Tribe shall also be consulted.
3. CDF shall assist the local Wintu Tribe to obtain access to the top of the mountain so the prayer rock can be used. These efforts shall include obtaining permission from the landowner, providing access through locked CDF gates, etc.

BOGGS MOUNTAIN DEMONSTRATION STATE FOREST (BMDSF)

Note: Former Forest Manager Steve Sayers contributed to the writing of this chapter on BMDSF.

LOCATION, HISTORY, AND PREHISTORY

BMDSF is a 3,493-acre forest located in south Lake County, seven miles northwest of Middletown and eight miles south of Clear Lake. It lies approximately fifty miles inland from the Pacific coast in the southern part of the North Coast Range. Specifically, it is located in Township 12 North, Range 8 West, Section 35; Township 11 North, Range 8 West, Sections 1, 2, 3, 11, 12, and 13; Township 11 North, Range 7 West, Sections 6, 7, and 18, Mount Diablo Base Line and Meridian. It can be found on the U.S.G.S. Whispering Pines Quadrangle, 7.5-minute topographic map.

Historical use of the forest began in the early 1880's. The entire forest has been previously logged. There are three known millsites and portions of two mills located on the forest, all evidence of past logging activity. Lumbering began between 1880 and 1885 by Liburn H. Boggs, son of Henry C. Boggs. H.C. Boggs owned extensive livestock, land, timber, and banking interests in Lake County. Most of the land uses after Boggs was for cattle-grazing until 1947 when the then present owner, Calso Co., sold the timber rights on 2,700 acres to the Setzer Forest Products Company. They harvested all accessible merchantable timber from 1947 to 1950. Setzer Forest Products then released their timber rights on the property to the State in 1954. Since then, CDF has been managing the property for the purpose of reforesting cut-over land to demonstrate economical timber production while protecting environmental values. Research, demonstration, recreation and education are also part of the forest management program.

Boggs Mountain Demonstration State Forest was within the territory of one or more of the following three Native American groups: the Lake Miwok, Habenapo Pomo, and the Wappo. Since the crest of Boggs Mountain divides the Putah and Kelsey creek watersheds and since California Native Americans often used watershed divides as territory boundaries, it is likely that

more than one group controlled the area. Previous forest manager Cliff Fago amassed a collection of artifacts recovered over the years on the forest. This collection was subsequently documented on the first cultural resource overview prepared for CDF (Gerike and Stewart 1988). This artifact collection, which is dominated by projectile points and with a noticeable absence of scrapers, bifaces, milling equipment, and other tool types, suggests that hunting was the primary activity represented on the forest.

PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Boggs Mountain Demonstration State Forest has had eleven separate archaeological field surveys conducted over the past twenty years (Price 1977, Wickstrom 1979, Woodward 1983, Foster 1984c, Foster 1986, Gerike 1986, Gerike 1987, Gerike and Stewart 1988, Stewart 1988, Haney 1993, and Dillon 1995). Two of these (Gerike and Stewart 1988 and Dillon 1995) were extensive overviews of the prehistory and history of the forest. The entire forest has been covered during these studies. A total of 21 archaeological sites have been recorded on the forest. These are CA-LAK-1073, 1074, 1256H, 1257, 1258, 1377, 1551, 1552, 1553, 1554, 1758, 1759, 1760, 1761, 1762, 1763, 1764, 1765, 1766, 1767/H, and 1768H.

Eleven of the recorded prehistoric sites at BMDSF were surface collected through a contracted study in 1993 awarded to Sonoma State University (Haney 1993). The objective of the artifact collection and analysis was to assess past impacts and the remaining significance of the most heavily disturbed sites on BMDSF. Artifacts most at risk of future disturbance and recreational collecting can be protected and inventoried through this type of collection. This way of information recovery can mitigate adverse effects on the sites. These sites are recorded as sparse lithic scatters and fall under the Office of Historic Preservation's (OHP) Sparse Lithic Scatter Program and its protection guidelines.

MANAGEMENT

The management practices concerning archaeology on BMDSF are based on the recommendations of Gerike and Stewart (1988:61-69), as well as those submitted by CDF Archaeologist Dan Foster, and Sonoma State University Anthropological Studies Center. The following are the general cultural protection measures used on BMDSF.

1. New Activities: The CDF Archaeologist is contacted to evaluate any new activities within or immediately adjacent to recorded archaeological sites.
2. Heavily Disturbed Sites: On recorded sites that have been used as roads and landings and that will be used again as roads or landings, a surface survey shall be made prior to, during and after the area is used. If cultural materials are found on the site, a collection of the materials shall be made. The collected material, if any, will be recorded and mapped, defining where it was collected, who collected it, and when. The artifact(s) will be returned to this site after use or maintenance at the site is completed or the collected artifacts may be retained at the Forest Headquarters for protection and/or further study. Sites that have been heavily damaged in the past will be managed in this manner.
3. Undisturbed or Minimally Disturbed Sites: Sites that have had minimal or no disturbance will be avoided. If use is necessary, the recommendations of the CDF Archaeologist will be followed.

The following lists each recorded site at BMDSF and the specific management practices which

will be implemented.

CA-LAK-1073 This site is a sparse lithic scatter on a large flat near Spikenard Creek that contains a log landing and skid road. The site was surface collected in the 1993 SSU survey and most of the material collected was obsidian float (32 naturally occurring pieces). Eighteen cultural pieces were collected from the road and landing. Two shovel test pits (STPs) were placed within the site and no artifacts were found. The road and landing proved to be heavily disturbed. Disturbance to the site is from previous logging and camping. Because of the disturbance, there would be no value in relocating the landing and road. Future use of this landing and skid road will occur as needed. Use shall be limited to the existing landing and skid road, and the cultural protection measures for heavily disturbed sites on BMDSF will be followed.

CA-LAK-1074 This site is a moderate to dense scatter of obsidian flakes located on a flat bench above Houghton Creek. It is adjacent to a perennial spring that flows into the creek. This is a probable prehistoric campsite. Debitage collected at this site is proportionately high. The area has been extensively modified by past camping activities, relic collecting, and development of a spring box for a water source. This site was also graded and used as a log landing. Management of the site and spring area changed in 1992. It is no longer a camping area and the road leading to it has been gated and closed to routine vehicle traffic. Activities that will cause further site disturbance will be avoided. The road will be used as needed without further excavation. Since it may be necessary to repair the deep ruts near the stream crossing, rock will be used to fill the ruts instead of grading them. State Forest personnel will supervise the use of the road by heavy equipment, and the repair of the road through the site. No further excavation will be permitted.

CA-LAK- 1257 This is a dense scatter (200-500+) of obsidian flakes, flake fragments,debitage, broken bifaces, and five large biface fragments. It sits in an oak woodland transitional forest between nearby coniferous forest and a chaparral type brushland. A spring is at one edge of the scatter. Because of the density and thedebitage ratio, this is a probable prehistoric campsite. The site is located on a forest road, which accesses private property and a summer cabin. The road is gated and locked to discourage public access to the private property. The site is also in an area where little logging has occurred in the past because of the sparse conifer stand. Disturbance has been from some hunter type camping, woodcutting and minimal road grading. Site protection will be avoidance of activities that cause disturbance to the site. The road will still be used as an access road. If it is necessary to use the road for heavy equipment, further excavation will be prohibited.

CA-LAK-1258 This ridgetop site is located near the highest point on the forest in a 30-40 year old skid trail. It consists of a two-loci sparse lithic scatter. There was some difficulty in relocating the site in 1993 (only one scatter was found) for a surface collection by SSU. Four artifacts were collected as a part of the project. No STPs were dug in this site. An attempt will be made to relocate this site before any site disturbing activity or heavy equipment operations occur in the area. The site will be avoided if possible or the cultural protection measures for heavily disturbed sites on BMDSF will be followed.

CA-LAK-1377 A log landing and campground have been the main use of this site. It is no longer a designated campground but it is often used as a landing. The site is a sparse lithic scatter, situated midslope near an annual spring and creek. Mainly within the landing 127 artifacts were collected during the 1993 SSU survey. An STP was dug but no material was retrieved. The STP indicated that most of the topsoil had been removed and the site had been excavated down to bedrock. Because of the previous heavy disturbance to the site, the landing

will be used for future timber harvests. Use shall be limited to the existing landing and skid trails, and the cultural protection measures for heavily disturbed sites on BMDSF will be followed.

CA-LAK-1551 This site is in a landing and intersection of two forest roads. It is also an unrecorded historic mill site. Prehistorically, it consists of a low-density lithic scatter. The 1993 SSU survey surface collection of the site retrieved three cultural materials. Two STPs revealed no depth to the site. No evidence of its past historical use could be seen on the surface. Since extensive damage from road construction, logging, and landing use have occurred on this site, it may be reused as a landing, if necessary, during future timber sales. Equipment will be limited to the existing roads and landing. The cultural protection measures for heavily disturbed sites on BMDSF will be followed.

CA-LAK-1552 Almost all the artifacts found at this sparse scatter were located in the road and landing area. The road is a heavily used forest road. During the 1993 SSU survey a collection and STP were done on the site. The collection consisted of four cultural materials. The STP revealed shallow topsoil and no material. Use of the road and landing will continue in the future. Equipment will be limited to existing roads, landings and skid trails, and the cultural protection measures for heavily disturbed sites on BMDSF will be followed.

CA-LAK-1553 This site is a sparse lithic scatter located on a knoll within a forest road and old forest campsite. The site has had extensive disturbance and has probably undergone past recreational collecting. Six flakes and five points were collected in 1993 by SSU. Two STPs were dug that proved the roads have not cut into the subsoil. Future use of the site will be limited to the road and landing. The cultural protection measures for heavily disturbed sites on BMDSF will be followed.

CA-LAK-1554 A moderate scatter of small and large obsidian flakes and biface fragments were found on this site. Recently, most of the disturbance to this site has been from off road vehicle activity. In the past, disturbance has been from logging and using the road that bisects the site as an entrance onto the forest. The site is located in a transitional vegetation type, where conifers, chaparral and a meadow all meet. An intermittent stream is also in the site. Protection measures for this site will be to avoid activities that would disturb the site except for existing road use. If it is necessary to use the road within the site, forest personnel will supervise heavy equipment use; further excavation will be prohibited.

CA-LAK-1758 Located on the edge of the State forests largest meadow, this site is a prehistoric campsite. It has been impacted by off road vehicle use. Artifacts found on the site were obsidian core fragments, flakes, utilized flakes, biface and projectile point fragments, and basalt flakes. A series of roads intersects the site and that is where most artifacts were found. This site was collected in the 1993 SSU survey. Fifty-one artifacts, mainly flakes, were found on the surface of the site. Two STPs were dug and they revealed material below the surface (three artifacts). The STPs soil makeup proved that the topsoil in the road had been excavated. The topsoil in the meadow was 15 cm. Future use of the site will be limited to the roads. Further excavation will be prohibited.

CA-LAK-1759 This site is considered to be a small prehistoric temporary camp with a possible housepit. A small lithic scatter was found here. Nearby is CA-LAK-1257, which is a much larger scatter and probable campsite. Complete protection will be given to this site by avoiding activities that would cause site disturbance.

CA-LAK-1760 The site is in a transitional vegetation type of oak, conifers, and nearby grassland. A small intermittent stream runs through the site. The site contains features that make it one of the more interesting of the forest. Two residential house pits and a possible sweathouse pit are features within the site. Artifacts found include an obsidian projectile point midsection, a projectile point tip, a uniface fragment, numerous obsidian flakes, basalt flakes, and a chert flake. This site has had relatively little disturbance in the past. The site will be protected from further disturbance.

CA-LAK-1761 Located within a forest road and a log landing, this site has had severe damage. It is a small lithic scatter that sits on somewhat of a flat between two small drainages. SSU collected the artifacts, two flakes, during a 1993 survey. An STP was placed in the landing; the soil was found to be compacted from traffic. No subsurface artifacts were found. During future projects, equipment will be restricted to existing roads, landings and skid trails. The general protection measures for heavily disturbed sites on BMDSF will be followed.

CA-LAK-1762 This site is a light lithic scatter within and adjacent to a logging landing. A forest road runs through the site. Site disturbance has been severe in the past. Equipment will be restricted to existing roads, landings and skid trails. The general protection measures for heavily disturbed sites on BMDSF will be followed.

CA-LAK-1763 The site consists of a light lithic scatter in a small clearing with an old road going through it. The area is a mix of sparse conifer, oak woodland and chaparral. Some disturbance has occurred in the past. The general protection measures for sites with minimal or no past disturbance will be followed.

CA-LAK-1764 The site is a temporary camp with possible house pits and a light lithic scatter. The site is near CA-LAK-1763 and is of the same vegetation and topography. A road and log landing are within the site, which has caused severe damage to those portions of it. The road will be used in the future following the general protection measures for heavily disturbed sites, while the rest of the site will be protected from disturbance.

CA-LAK-1765 The site consists of a small lithic scatter occurring mainly in a forest road and a closed forest road (now a trail). It is in a flat saddle between two drainages. A collection was conducted on the roads in the 1993 SSU survey. Two bifaces and fourteen flakes were collected. Activities on the site will be limited to forest road 600 and the trails that lead to a landing. The rest of the site will be protected from activities that would cause damage to it. During future projects, equipment will be restricted to existing roads, landings and skid trails. The general protection measures for heavily disturbed sites on BMDSF will be followed on these portions of the site, while the rest of the site will be protected from disturbance.

CA- LAK-1766 Located on a ridgetop flat, this site has had a lot of previous disturbance that has compromised its integrity. Many skid roads and a busy forest road cross the site. The area has also been the location of at least two landings. A collection of the site was conducted during the 1993 SSU survey. Fourteen artifacts were retrieved. Three STPs were dug, two within the main road and one in an undisturbed area. The road is void of topsoil and the subsoil is compacted and rocky. The undisturbed area has some depth to it. Activities that might cause site disturbance are limited to the forest road, one flagged permanent landing, and a skid road to access management areas. The general protection measures for heavily disturbed sites will be followed in the road and landing. The rest of the site will be protected from disturbance.

CA-LAK-1256H The remnants of a cabin with an intact chimney and a spring are the features

of this historic site. It is located next to a year-round, large spring. The vegetation type is a dense coniferous forest with a riparian type understory. Its owner destroyed the cabin in the late 1960's because of frequent and unauthorized occupation. Activities that would cause disturbance to this site will be avoided.

CA-LAK-1767H This is a late 19th century mill site. It is also a modern hunter's camp with a forest road that goes through it. The features remaining on this site are a donkey engine, smokestack, and a hand-dug pit. Artifacts include chinaware fragments, tin cans and bottle glass fragments. A Douglas-fir forest is the main vegetation type on this steep terrain. Disturbance has been occurring to this site from the road use, bottle collectors and shooters. Management activities will be directed toward preserving the site and will be limited to existing road use, high risk/single tree selection harvesting and use of existing skid roads. The general protection measures for heavily disturbed sites will be followed in the road, skid trails and landing. The rest of the site will be protected from disturbance.

CA-LAK-1768H A mill was operated on this site in the late 1880's into the 1890's. A semipermanent camp was associated with the mill. Features at the site include a donkey engine, smokestack, masonry fireplace, mule trails, privy pit, cobblestone cairn, and fenceposts. Historic artifacts include cast iron stove fragments, enameled pots and pans, tin cans, chinaware sherds, and glass bottle fragments. This is also a probable prehistoric site. The mill site is in a dense mixed coniferous forest with patches of brush within it. A main forest road, skid trails, a landing and a jeep trail pass through the site. Management in this site will be limited to high risk/single tree selection harvest, most likely in conjunction with nearby timber harvesting. During logging operations, historical remnants will be flagged out for avoidance. Equipment will use only the minimum number of existing skid trails and roads. The general protection measures for heavily disturbed sites will be followed in the road, jeep trail, skid trails and landing. The rest of the site will be protected from disturbance.

DEVILS GARDEN CONSERVATION CAMP

LOCATION AND OWNERSHIP

Devils Garden Conservation Camp is a minimum-security correctional facility constructed in 1987 at the abandoned site of the Devils Garden Airport, approximately 8 miles northwest of Alturas in Modoc County. CDF and CDC jointly operate the camp but CDF and the USFS share responsibility for management of cultural resources. The camp is situated on a 40-acre parcel of federally-owned land within the Modoc National Forest and CDF operates this camp under a Special Use Permit issued by the USFS.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL RESEARCH

There is one recorded prehistoric site of undetermined significance on the property (CA-MOD-2299) and a complex of historic features associated to use of the property as an airstrip first at the end of WWII and again in the 1960's. These resources were identified during the archaeological surveys that took place in 1987 as part of the environmental impact evaluation for the Special Use Permit (Jenkins 1985, Foster 1987a).

Michael Speer (in Foster 1987a, Appendix A) also conducted an assessment of the historical features. Speer documented the history of this parcel and provided a context to evaluate its historical features. The historical resources were determined to not be eligible for listing on the

NRHP largely due to the lack of integrity. The use by the USFS in the 1960's erased much of the integrity for the WWII-era facility.

MANAGEMENT

1. The prehistoric archaeological site has been fully recorded and protected by avoidance.
2. The historic features were researched, evaluated, and documented in a professional report. The physical traces of the historic airstrip use will not be saved.
3. If any additional sites or artifacts are discovered the CDF Regional Archaeologist will be promptly notified for an evaluation.
4. Any camp development or other project will be evaluated in consultation with the USFS and conducted in conformance with appropriate federal and State cultural resource impact review procedures.

HAPPY CAMP FOREST FIRE STATION

Note: CDF Archaeologist Linda Sandelin contributed to the writing of this chapter on Happy Camp Forest Fire Station.

LOCATION AND OWNERSHIP

The Happy Camp Forest Fire Station is located 25 miles north of the town of Bieber on the Modoc plateau. Historically known as the Happy Camp Guard Station, this 2-acre parcel of federally owned land is within the Modoc National Forest. CDF operates the fire station under a Special Use Permit, which was issued by the USFS.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Five reports have been written about Happy Camp archaeological surveys (Gates 1990, Bell 1993, Jenkins 1993d, Hamusek 1993b, Ward 1997), with the most comprehensive being completed by Hamusek (1993b) for a powerline project which included 6.5 linear miles of Forest Service Road. Though six sites were located during this project, only one of the sites (CA-MOD-2447) is within the fire station compound. Site CA-MOD-2447 is a prehistoric site consisting of a small lithic scatter of basalt and obsidian flakes.

MANAGEMENT

1. The prehistoric archaeological site has been fully recorded and protected by avoidance.
2. If any additional sites or artifacts are discovered the CDF Regional Archaeologist will be promptly notified for an evaluation.
3. Any camp development or other project will be evaluated in consultation with the USFS and conducted in conformance with appropriate federal and State cultural resource impact review procedures.

HURLEY FOREST FIRE STATION

LOCATION, OWNERSHIP, AND DESCRIPTION

Hurley Forest Fire Station, on State owned land near Auberry in Fresno County, was built upon a prehistoric archaeological site. This fact did not become known to CDF Archaeologists until 1988, when prehistoric artifacts were unearthed during mechanical excavations associated with the replacement of an apparatus building within the station compound. This site has since been recorded as CA-FRE-2240.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

CDF staff, during the construction of a new apparatus building in 1988, discovered numerous prehistoric artifacts, and CDF Archaeologist Dan Foster was asked to evaluate the finds. Foster determined that the station, which was constructed in 1949, was built upon an Indian village site. Bedrock mortars, midden, and obsidian flakes were seen behind the existing messhall, and hundreds of steatite and split-punched olivella beads were observed across the area recently graded for building construction. These observations were documented in a letter report to Dr. L. Kyle Napton of CSU Stanislaus who had agreed to conduct emergency salvage test excavations at the site (Foster 1988b).

Dr. Napton's work confirmed the presence of a prehistoric village, and although much of the area containing artifacts was disturbed during the 1949 construction, there were intact portions of the deposit and the site was considered significant (Napton 1988:2).

Prior to construction of a messhall/barracks and leach field, in 1999, Dr. Napton conducted an additional archaeological excavation. This excavation yielded lithic debitage, bone and shell fragments, a few projectile points, cores, utilized flakes, and scrapers. Beads were manufactured of steatite, olivella, and bone. As much of the station included a layer of fill, intrusive materials such as blasting caps, wire nails, and glass fragments were also recovered. The site extends outside the CDF property onto private land; this area has not been evaluated. Dr. Napton's study concluded that the portion of the site within the CDF property does not appear to be significant (Napton 1999:61).

MANAGEMENT

The management of the site will follow recommendations provided to CDF by Napton (1996).

1. Subsurface construction activities within the station grounds shall be monitored during construction by a fully qualified archaeologist.
2. Station personnel are to develop a surface collection policy in consultation with the CDF Regional Archaeologist.

INTERMOUNTAIN CONSERVATION CAMP

LOCATION, SETTING, AND HISTORY

Intermountain Conservation Camp is a minimum-security correctional facility located on an 80-acre parcel of State-owned land in Lassen County, near the town of Nubieber in Big Valley. CDF and the California Department of Corrections (CDC) jointly operate the correctional

facility. CDF has plans to conduct major capital outlay improvements to the compound, including new construction, building renovation, and expansion of landscaped areas. This work may take place prior to 2005, pending securing appropriate funding.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

The camp was constructed in the early 1960's prior to CEQA and prior to any archaeological survey. In June of 1999, an archaeological survey was conducted across the entire 80-acre parcel. This survey, conducted by a team of archaeologists from CDF and from California State University Chico (CSUC), resulted in the identification of six sites and numerous isolated features within the camp property (Huberland 1999). The survey was initiated by CDF Archaeologist Rich Jenkins to support an environmental impact analysis required by CEQA for the construction and improvement project. A final survey report was prepared and site records for all sites identified have been completed (Huberland 2001)

MANAGEMENT

1. Collection of artifacts by inmates, CDF or CDC personnel, or other unauthorized individuals is prohibited. Camp supervisors enforce this policy. This policy does not prohibit collections made under the supervision of the CDF Archaeologist.
2. All projects that undergo ground disturbing activities within the camp compound shall undergo a CEQA review that includes an archaeological evaluation. Documentation for any project having the potential to affect cultural resources will be submitted to the SHPO for comment pursuant to PRC 5024(f) and 5024.5(a). If the major capital outlay improvement project is funded as anticipated, CDF shall include sufficient funds to support an archaeological study including historic and ethnographic research, significance evaluation, impact analysis, data-recovery, lab analysis, curation, and interpretation. The sites shall be formally recorded and report prepared to professional standards.

ISHI CONSERVATION CAMP

LOCATION, SETTING, AND HISTORY

Located within a 110-acre land parcel, Ishi Conservation Camp was purchased by the State in 1956. The camp is located near Paynes Creek in northeastern Tehama County and is owned and managed by CDF. CDF and the California Department of Corrections (CDC) jointly operate the correctional facility.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

The camp was constructed in 1956 prior to CEQA and prior to any archaeological survey. During the 1960s and 1970s, inmates and camp personnel encountered many artifacts including projectile points, flakes, and reportedly a cache of ground stone metates and stone bowls, all of which were removed as souvenirs. During the mid-1980's the CDF Archaeology Office received information concerning the continuous discovery of prehistoric artifacts at the camp and a series of archaeological inspections have since been conducted. These include: Jenkins 1993a, 1993b, 1993c, 1994, 1995, and Carmosino 1993. These inspections have documented the presence of a large, multi-component archaeological site on the compound. The site is designated the Ishi Plum Creek Site, CA-TEH-1621/H (Hamusek et al 1993). Subsequent to these surveys, CDF funded test excavations conducted by CSU, Stanislaus to further define the

physical extent and significance of this archaeological site (Napton and Greathouse 2000a, 2000b, 2001a).

The site contains the remains of a large prehistoric habitation situated along the north and south banks of Paynes Creek atop of a developed mound. Evidence of an old homestead can also be seen at this site in the form of old walnut trees, iris and vinca plants in the garden, and purple bottle glass, cut nails, and other artifacts discovered. A visible midden deposit still exists in the garden area. Obsidian artifacts (flakes, bifaces, and projectile points) are regularly encountered beneath the dripline of buildings indicating a buried deposit. Although highly disturbed, the site test excavations demonstrate that portions of this site are highly significant. The site area will be carefully managed in accordance with a cultural resources management plan developed for the property (Jenkins, Shaw and Durden 1993). The components of this Plan are discussed below.

MANAGEMENT

1. Collection of artifacts by inmates, CDF or CDC personnel, or other unauthorized individuals is prohibited. This policy is enforced by supervisors and taught during the inmate orientation program. In addition, periodic searches will be made by camp staff of all inmate areas. All artifacts found will be confiscated. If an inmate is found to be in possession of an artifact (arrowheads, etc.) he is asked where it was found. If from the camp, the location will be marked on the plot plan and site map, and the information and artifact(s) will be transmitted to the CDF Regional Archaeologist in Redding for evaluation and documentation. The CDF Archaeologist shall arrange for curation of artifacts per State developed guidelines. This policy does not prohibit collections made under the supervision of the CDF Archaeologist.
2. All projects that undergo ground disturbing activities within the camp compound shall undergo a CEQA review that includes an archaeological evaluation. Documentation for any project having the potential to affect cultural resources will be submitted to the SHPO for comment pursuant to PRC 5024(f) and 5024.5(a).
3. CDF shall seek additional opportunities to conduct archaeological investigations at this important but highly disturbed archaeological site.

JACKSON DEMONSTRATION STATE FOREST

Note: Former Forest Manager Hal Slack contributed to the writing of this chapter on JDSF.

LOCATION AND SETTING

Jackson Demonstration State Forest (JDSF) is a 50,000 acre State forest located between Willits and Fort Bragg in Mendocino County. It was purchased by the State in 1947 from the Caspar Lumber Company and is named after its founder, Jacob Green Jackson. JDSF is the largest of the eight State forests, each of which is located within different forest types in California. JDSF represents the North Coast Redwood Douglas Fir timber type. Like the other seven, JDSF is a working forest, not a State park or preserve. The primary management goal is to demonstrate sustained production of timber while maintaining soil, water, wildlife, cultural, and recreational values. Timber production on this property has been continuous since the 1850's. 40,000 people visit the forest each year.

PAST SURVEYS AND EXCAVATIONS

Over the past twenty years, 48 archaeological surveys have been conducted within JDSF. These

include research by: Baxter 1993, Betts 1999, Douglas 1984, Farris 1980, Foster 1982a, 1983b, 1983c, 1983d, 1984a, 1984b, 1985a, 1985b, 1986, and 1988, Foster and Kauffman 1980, Foster and Woodward 1980, Gary 1988a, 1988b, 1989, 1990a, 1990b, 1990c, 1990d, 1991a, 1991b. 1993, 1994a, 1994b, 1994c, 1995a, 1995b, 1995c, 1995d, 1995e, 1995f, 1996a, 1996b, and 1996c, Gary and Hines 1993, Gerike and Jablonowski 1988, Hines 1991, Hylkema 1986 and 1989, Jenkins 1984, 1987a, 1987b, and 1989a, and Levulett and Bingham 1978. These surveys have led to the discovery of 49 recorded archaeological and historical sites and approximately 150 additional locations where minor historical features or artifacts have been documented. Two of the 49 sites have received test excavations (Layton 1990, Hylkema 1995), and several additional reports exist on JDSF history (Borden 1966, Connor 1976 and 1979, Connor and Johnson 1967, Holmes 1986, Jackson 1991, and Wurm 1986).

Most of these 48 surveys focused upon a small area - usually a timber sale unit. Although there has never been a complete survey of the forest, approximately 75% of the total acreage has been surveyed at least once for archaeological resources, mostly during review of individual project undertakings. CDF maintains a complete database for these archaeological investigations, and shares this information with the Northwest Information Center. The most comprehensive reports are those by Levulett and Bingham (1978), Gary and Hines (1993), and Betts (1999). These include specific listings of most of the 49 known recorded sites. These three studies have outlined the major prehistoric and historic periods of human occupation at JDSF and provided the framework necessary to interpret and evaluate specific sites.

The two sites which have been investigated are Three Chop Village (Layton 1990) and Misery Whip Camp (Hylkema 1995). Three Chop Village is a site with remarkably intact housepits and abundant artifacts. It dates from circa 1000 BC to AD 1860 and contains historic artifacts salvaged by the Pomo Indians from a ship which wrecked in Caspar Cove in 1850. Misery Whip Camp, a small locality containing abundant historic artifacts, appears to be one of the earliest logging camps on the forest, which predates the railroad logging period. Archaeological work at this site recovered "penny pipes", evidence of on-site blacksmithing, and an association with early logging technology which utilized oxen yarding and "splash dam" transportation to the sawmill.

JDSF's prehistory is not well known since few excavations have been conducted in this part of interior Mendocino County. We do know that the area was occupied by the Northern Pomo and their ancestors in the Late Prehistoric Period (McLendon and Oswalt 1978:276), and some of the archaeological sites and artifacts are associated with utilization of JDSF by the Northern Pomo. Large, robust projectile points, milling stones and other evidence suggests the presence of earlier occupation, but the sites containing these materials have not been studied.

The historic periods of utilization are much better known as there is a body of historical records to supplement the archaeological resources (see Borden 1966, Wurm 1986, and Jackson 1991). Most historical sites are associated with early logging activities.

Resource types on the forest include: village sites, housepits, lithic scatters, midden, and ceremonial locations, and remnants of historic railroad grades, trestles, and historic logging camps and artifacts.

FUTURE SURVEYS

Since there has not been a complete archaeological survey of JDSF, surveys of specific projects are conducted prior to project commencement. Proposed timber harvesting operations are evaluated as per the requirements of the forest practice rules for identifying, protecting and recording resources. This includes an archaeological investigation containing prefield research, field survey, and

documentation of findings.

Projects other than THPs are reviewed as prescribed by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) which also include an archaeological investigation and impact analysis.

MANAGEMENT

The following identifies how resources are managed on the Forest:

1. All significant sites will be identified in Timber Harvesting Plans and protected in accordance with the Forest Practice Rules.
2. An archaeological survey and records check is conducted for all projects.
3. When new sites are identified they are fully recorded to professional standards.
4. CDF shall seek opportunities to conduct additional archaeological and historical research on the forest. Archaeological excavations at sites within JDSF will be undertaken when opportunities present themselves such as through an association with a State university or when necessary as part of project planning, or if research funds become available. The two sites which have been studied (Misery Whip Camp and Three Chop Village) illustrate the type of research that will be attempted if opportunities become available. The excavation at Misery Whip Camp is a rare example of management other than protection through avoidance or alteration of project design. Due to topography and proximity to necessary yarding equipment, the Misery Whip Camp site could not be excluded by avoidance. The archaeological study was conducted to evaluate site significance and recover information as mitigation for possible unavoidable impacts from timber operations. The scientific excavations at Three Chop Village were also initiated to evaluate the significance of the site and to explore the region's history and prehistory as part of our stewardship of these cultural resources.
5. Where possible, resources are protected by altering projects to avoid impacts on the resource.
6. Old railroad trestles are protected from the impacts of management activities, but no efforts are made to maintain them.
7. Old railroad grades are not protected unless a portion of the grade demonstrates some unusual feature. (Many of the old railroad grades have been converted to roads.)
8. There are two standing historic buildings on JDSF, both discussed in Chapter I of this Plan. Each is being preserved and protected differently. The "Little Redwood Schoolhouse" located at Camp 20 is approximately 80 years old and was moved between logging camps by railroad by the Caspar Lumber Company. CDF plans to conduct needed repairs and other treatment to this schoolhouse, in consultation with the SHPO, in order to facilitate long-term preservation. The "Cat Barn" is a structure located at Camp 20 that was built in 1940 by the Caspar Lumber Company for working on logging equipment. Although significant due to the rarity of standing historic structures at JDSF, this massive building has undergone significant deterioration. Based on an evaluation of the extent of the deterioration and what would be involved in restoring the structure in 1989, it was determined that restoration or maintenance of the structure is not feasible. The structure will be managed as a standing ruin or possibly be torn down after appropriate approvals.

9. JDSF has numerous remnants of earlier logging activities (such as remains of railroad grades, trestles, camps, and artifacts - including two steam donkeys. One donkey is on display at Camp 20 and has undergone partial restoration to protect it from further deterioration. The second donkey engine is on loan to the Roots of Motive Power located on the Mendocino County Museum grounds in Willits. The engine has been restored to an operational condition and is on display to the public.
10. "Daisy," one of the original steam locomotives of the Caspar Lumber Company, is on loan to the City of Fort Bragg where it is on public display. The Parlin Conservation Camp has partially restored the locomotive.
11. A composite basemap of all known archaeological and historical sites at JDSF is kept by the CDF Regional Archaeologist in Santa Rosa and the Forest Manager and is confidential. This basemap is updated regularly after each survey or when new sites are discovered, and is updated every few years at the Northwest Information Center. The location of sites is disclosed on a need to know basis. "Need to know" means an individual needs to know about a site if he/she is to protect a site from an activity that is being undertaken.
12. CDF shall develop a plan to manage archaeological sites bisected by regularly maintained roads, to mitigate impacts to sites caused by regular road grading and maintenance.
13. A small collection of artifacts exists from the previous studies conducted at JDSF. There are no human remains in the collections. CDF shall initiate a plan to manage the artifacts collected on the forest. This will include an effort to gather all previous collections currently stored at several curatorial facilities (such as the DPR Archaeology Lab, San Jose State University, CDF Region Headquarters in Santa Rosa, etc.), and to curate the entire collection at an appropriate facility at CDF. These collections will be then made available for interpretive programs on the forest and for continued scientific study. If human remains are ever encountered on JDSF, a plan for repatriation shall be developed in consultation with local Native Americans as required by applicable law.

KNEELAND HELITACK BASE

Note: CDF Archaeologist Linda Sandelin contributed to the writing of this chapter on the Kneeland Helitack Base.

PARCEL LOCATION AND OWNERSHIP

Kneeland Helitack Base is a CDF facility located adjacent to the Kneeland Airport, on State owned land operated by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. A helicopter is stationed here and provides fire protection services for Humboldt, Del Norte, and western Trinity Counties.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

A single archaeological survey was conducted at the Kneeland Helitack Base prior to leach field improvements in 1995 (Gary 1995g). This survey identified a prehistoric chert quarry in a rocky outcrop to the east of the proposed leach field. The site, which measures 30 by 15 meters, contains cores, flakes, chert debitage, and a single chert projectile point.

MANAGEMENT

1. The prehistoric archaeological site was fully recorded and protected by avoidance during the 1995 development. The site will continue to be protected through avoidance.
2. Any future development at the Kneeland Helitack Base will be preceded by an environmental impact assessment in response to CEQA. This review will include an archaeological assessment made by the CDF regional archaeologist to ensure that known archaeological resources will be protected.
3. If any additional sites or artifacts are discovered the CDF Regional Archaeologist will be promptly notified for an evaluation.

KONOCTI CONSERVATION CAMP

Note: CDF Archaeologist Linda Sandelin contributed to the writing of this chapter on Konocti Conservation Camp.

PARCEL LOCATION AND SETTING

The Konocti Conservation Camp is located in the lake basin approximately five miles from the town of Lower Lake in Lake County. CDF and CYA jointly operate the camp. It occupies a 41.7-acre parcel of State owned land. In addition, CDF leases an area for heliport use on private property located approximately 0.2 miles east of the camp complex. In addition, CDF utilizes a bivouac area that is situated on private land approximately 0.4 miles south of the building complex. Present along the forested hillside under a canopy of black oaks is a series of four bivouac areas, each consisting of a parking lot, terraced hillside sleeping area, and trail network.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Phil Hines and Richard Jenkins conducted one archaeological inspection in 1989 in association with the development and use of a heliport and bivouac. This study led to the discovery of two archaeological sites, both on property adjacent to the Conservation Camp. The Heliport site, CA-LAK-1653, covers 12 acres and consists of a light flake scatter. Covering approximately fourteen acres, the bivouac site, CA-LAK-1654, consists of both a prehistoric component of lithic scatter and a historic trash scatter.

MANAGEMENT

1. The prehistoric archaeological site was fully recorded and protected by avoidance during the 1989 development. The site will continue to be protected through avoidance.
2. Any future development at Konocti Conservation Camp will be preceded by an environmental impact assessment in response to CEQA. This review will include an archaeological assessment made by the CDF regional archaeologist to ensure that known archaeological resources will be protected.
3. If any additional sites or artifacts are discovered the CDF Regional Archaeologist will be promptly notified for an evaluation.

KUCHAMAA EXPERIMENTAL FOREST

PARCEL LOCATION, DESCRIPTION, AND LAND USE

Kuchamaa Experimental Forest is a 2,040-acre parcel of State land located at the Mexico - United States Border approximately 30 miles east of San Diego near the community of Dulzura in San Diego County. This boulder-studded, brush-covered, arid forest occupies the west flank and part of the peak of the mountain known as Tecate Peak. This mountain was sacred to the Kumeyaai, who called it Kuchamaa. Kuchamaa has been listed on the National Register of Historic Places as a sacred mountain, and the boundaries of this district include much of the State-owned parcel as well as the federal ownership on the east flank of the mountain and a few private parcels near the base.

This parcel was bequeathed to CDF by a private landowner who wanted the State to manage it as an experimental forest and to protect it as a shrine to Native Americans. CDF does not actively conduct projects within this parcel. The area is treated with prescribed fire to manage the fuels, and a mechanically-created fuelbreak is maintained along the border to protect the area from encroaching wildfires originating from the south side of the international border. CDF also manages the rare Tecate Cypress that exists on the parcel. There used to be a CDF lookout on top of Tecate Peak but it was removed in the 1970's. A communication facility exists on the peak within the BLM parcel, which serves CDF, BLM, and the California Highway Patrol (CHP) as a radio repeater site.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

The cultural importance of Kuchamaa is well documented in the National Register Nomination (Mitchell and Welch 1990) which also includes an extensive listing of pertinent literature on this parcel and its history and unique Native American cultural significance. The only documented archaeological survey that has occurred on this property was conducted in July, 1984. This was a CDF survey to locate any archaeological sites in selected areas so this information could be utilized for land-use planning (Foster and Jenkins 1984). Although only a small portion (less than 10%) of the tract was covered, two archaeological sites were discovered and recorded (CA-SDI-9968, 9969). Site CA-SDI-9968 is the remains of a prehistoric camp on the base of the mountain with bedrock milling features, midden, and numerous surface artifacts. This site is located on private property outside the State parcel and therefore not subject to management by CDF. The second site (CA-SDI-9969) is a small prehistoric site on the top of the mountain. It is a significant site due to its location and as a unique source of information concerning interpretation of cultural use of the mountain.

There may be a rock art site somewhere near the peak although its existence has not been confirmed. The occupants of the Heard Ranch (located on the east flank) reported seeing rock art on the mountaintop but were unwilling to show the location to the CDF archaeologists for formal recordation and analysis. Information covering "rumors" of rock art on Tecate Peak was also provided to CDF by archaeologists at the San Diego Museum of Man. The survey by Foster and Jenkins failed to find this reported site but the multitude of rock shelters and dense brush made the search difficult and its existence is certainly possible.

MANAGEMENT

1. CDF should actively seek alternative mountain locations to provide needed radio facilities and abandon use of this vault as soon as a replacement can be secured. It is likely that the

local Native American community will be requesting CDF, BLM, and CHP to remove the telecommunications facility and restore the mountaintop to its natural appearance.

2. CDF should continue to conduct archaeological surveys within this parcel to identify any additional archaeological sites that may exist (including the reported rock art panel). These surveys may be conducted by CDF Archaeologists or contract archaeologists if contract funds for this purpose become available.
3. Any land management activity conducted within the State parcel shall be reviewed for possible cultural resource impacts by the CDF Regional Archaeologist in Fresno, and documented as part of the CEQA documentation.
4. The archaeological site on top of the peak (CA-SDI-9969) should be protected by avoidance during any project and be periodically inspected by a CDF Archaeologist. Any artifacts visible should be recorded or collected as deemed appropriated by the CDF Archaeologist.

LAS POSADAS STATE FOREST (LPSF)

LOCATION AND SETTING

Las Posadas is another State forest managed by CDF. This beautiful forest encompasses 796 acres of oak and timber near the community of Angwin in Napa County. The parcel was bequeathed to the State by a private landowner with deed restrictions affecting its management. Except for salvage logging, commercial timber operations have not been conducted since State acquisition mainly due to these management restrictions. The parcel is thickly forested in oak and pine and currently exhibits a dangerously high volume of burnable fuels. This accumulation of fuels would normally be removed by periodic wildfire, but fire suppression, lack of prescribed burning, and absence of other forms of fuels management has created a fire risk. A lot of dead timber is on the ground. CDF plans to conduct hazard reduction projects over the next several years to create a fire safe forest.

Las Posadas State Forest contains a CDF Forest Fire Station facility which was constructed in 1953. This station is active each summer. There is also a 4-H Club Camp on the forest. Since the late 1920's, extensive networks of unpaved roads and trails have criss-crossed the forest. Some are related to fire prevention work, others for the 4-H Club, and some reportedly constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) during the 1910's. The historical operations of the Morris Family ranch (1878-1910) and the Blake ranch (1910-1929) occurred within this forest leaving behind numerous sites and features, which were recorded. An 8-acre tree plantation called "Roosevelt Grove" was planted in the northern section in 1934 by the CCC.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL INVESTIGATIONS

The forest was subjected to a comprehensive archaeological survey in 1995 by a team from Sonoma State University (Jablonowski, Martin, and Toriello 1995). This survey, which covered the entire forest, included intensive historical research to document the historic features encountered and to provide the context within which to evaluate their historical significance. There are 18 known sites on the forest. Four of these (CA-NAP-195, 872, 873, and 874) are prehistoric sites, 13 others (CA-NAP-876H, 877H, 878H, 879H, 880H, 881H, 882H, 883H, 884H, 885H, 886H, 887H, and 888H) are historic sites, and one site (CA-NAP-875/H) contains both prehistoric and historic remains. These range from prehistoric camps with bedrock mortars,

obsidian flakes, projectile points, etc., to historic roads, cemeteries, mining sites, foundations, rock walls, earthen dams and building pads. The significance of the prehistoric sites has not been determined but for the purpose of this Plan all are considered to be potential important resources as sources for information concerning the prehistory of the forest and this region. The historical sites are possibly important resources as well. These places contribute to the educational experience in the forest.

MANAGEMENT

1. All prehistoric sites will be carefully protected from project impacts through avoidance. These will periodically be revisited by a CDF Archaeologist to confirm a safe passage through time or to instigate more active management if deemed necessary.
2. The historic sites will also be protected through avoidance to the extent possible. Some of these resources, such as the historic roads and trails, cannot be completely avoided during day to day operations. CDF shall consider revising its interpretive materials to enhance the educational qualities for forest visitors. These efforts may include revised forest brochures, interpretive trails with signboards, docent programs, etc.
3. All project activities that have the potential to adversely affect cultural resources shall be reviewed by the CDF Archaeologist in Santa Rosa for analysis and documentation.
4. CDF shall provide an environment to welcome additional archaeological or historical investigations of the forest.

LATOUR DEMONSTRATION STATE FOREST (LDSF)

LOCATION AND SETTING

Latour is the second largest State forest managed by CDF. This State forest encompasses 9,033 acres within one of the most beautiful areas of the Cascade Mountain Range. It is located approximately 50 miles east of Redding in Shasta County. The headwaters of two major streams (Old Cow Creek and South Cow Creek) are on the forest. The forest is comprised of mixed conifers and true fir, exposed rocky outcrops, and lush, well-watered grassy meadows. The forest is highly valued by outdoor enthusiasts who use it for multiple recreational purposes. Latour conducts a major timber sale every other year.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

There have been eight separate archaeological surveys conducted with the forest during the past 14 years (Dreesmann 1994, Foster 1983e, Foster 1984e, Foster 1988c, Jenkins 1991, Jenkins 1993e, Hamusek 1993c, Hamilton and Neri 1997). These eight surveys have resulted in nearly complete coverage within the forest, except for areas covered with impenetrable brush or too steep to survey, and resulted in the discovery of three archaeological sites and several isolated artifacts. All three sites have been recorded. Two of these (CA-SHA-1080H and LDSF-01) are historic sites while the Atkins Creek Campground site (CA-SHA-1486)(which is the same site within the Campground now known as Butcher Gulch Campground), is the remains of a prehistoric encampment. CA-SHA-1486 was excavated in 2000 (Huberland and Dwyer 2001). Debitage, one core, edge-modified flakes, bifaces, two projectile points and groundstone artifacts were recovered. These artifacts and the isolated artifacts that have been collected over the years

were analyzed. Results indicate use from the Early Archaic through the Emergent, with the most intensive use occurring during the Upper Archaic Period. This site along with LDSF-01 are considered potentially significant resources. LDSF-01 consists of a small historic trash dump dating to approximately the mid-1940's. It contains extensive artifacts and surface features. The other historic site (CA-SHA-1080H), thought to be the remains of a historic shake maker's camp, does not possess significant remains.

MANAGEMENT

1. The site at Butcher Gulch Campground (CA-SHA-1486) is the only confirmed prehistoric site on the forest. At the initial recording in 1983, the site, which has been impacted by its use as a modern campground, was thought to be largely destroyed and of little value. This now appears to be an inaccurate assessment of the site's potential and significance. Hamilton and Neri (1997) discovered additional artifacts and urged CDF to more actively manage this archaeological resource. As a result of their recommendation, CSU Chico conducted test excavations (Huberland and Dwyer 2001). CDF will continue to protect the site during timber sales and other projects initiated by the State, however there is no feasible way to discontinue its use as an unimproved campground. CDF does not control day-use or overnight camping on the forest and there is no registration procedure. If CDF would attempt to physically block entry into the site area through barricades it is likely that calling attention to the spot may result in increased site impacts, especially increases in unauthorized relic hunting by forest visitors.
2. The isolated artifact localities need not be protected as sites but the forest manager should revisit these locations on occasion to be alert for additional discoveries. Any new discoveries shall be reported to the CDF Archaeologist in Redding for evaluation and documentation.
3. CDF plans to develop an artifact display for the forest. This display will be managed by the Forest Manager in consultation with the CDF Archaeologist. These artifacts will be curated in a manner consistent with the artifact policy discussed in this Plan.
4. Historic site LDSF-01 should be protected by avoidance.
5. Historic site CA-SHA-1080H is not considered a significant heritage resource and may not be protected during logging or other land management activities.

MCLOUD FOREST FIRE STATION

LOCATION AND SETTING

McCloud Forest Fire Station is a small CDF fire station just south of Mount Shasta (the mountain, not the town) in Siskiyou County. CDF manages a 3-acre parcel here that was donated to the State by Champion Lumber Company for the purpose of constructing a badly needed fire station. Prior to construction in 1992, this parcel was an undeveloped piece of timberland within the area known as Squaw Valley, across from the McCloud Golf Course.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

When the proposed station was first considered, CDF conducted an environmental impact

assessment in response to CEQA requirements. This study included an archaeological survey and impact assessment. The survey was made by Philip Hines through a contract to CDF by Department of Parks and Recreation. This survey identified a prehistoric site (a sparse lithic scatter) which encompassed nearly the entire 3-acre parcel (Hines 1990). CDF then funded a Phase II study to test the site's significance. Test excavations were conducted by a crew from CSU Chico in 1991 (Hamusek 1991, 1993a). The results of this work revealed a prehistoric cultural deposit (with depth) but one with low significance due to previous disturbance and limited data potential beyond what was recovered in the Phase II testing. Hamusek (1991:10) provided the following recommendations concerning the site's management and proposed project:

1. The areas within the site containing integrity should be capped prior to construction.
2. All clearing of vegetation within the site shall be done by hand. Grading or leveling shall be kept to a minimum.
3. An archaeologist should be present during construction of the leach field to observe any additional artifacts or features that could be unearthed.
4. Additional obsidian hydration and sourcing analysis should be conducted on recovered obsidian to more completely explore the site's age, function, and significance.

These tasks were completed and the station was constructed in 1992.

MANAGEMENT

1. Any additional construction, trenching, or other activity which could unearth prehistoric artifacts shall be reviewed by the CDF Archaeologist in Redding.

MILO FOREST FIRE STATION

LOCATION AND SETTING

Milo is a small, one-engine, CDF forest fire station located in Yokohl Valley, near the community of Three Rivers, in Tulare County. The State occupies a 1.6-acre parcel of leased land in this valley. The station consists of a single building - a combination barracks/garage built of "Millerton Brick" (adobe) in 1941. This significant historic building is addressed in Chapter I of this Plan. However, there is also a prehistoric site on and surrounding the compound. This site is designated CA-TUL-1172.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

The station was built some 30 years prior to the passage of CEQA and was not preceded by an archaeological survey. The first and only documented archaeological survey took place in 1986 after CDF Archaeologist Dan Foster learned that Indian Pictographs had been found in a rockshelter behind the station. This survey resulted in the identification of a large, complex, prehistoric occupation site containing several distinct features including pictographs, bedrock mortars, midden, abundant surface artifacts, and possibly a prehistoric cemetery based on records revealing discovery of human remains during construction at the watertank in 1941 (Foster, Ferrell, and Machado 1986). A segment of a distinctive historic wagon trail further

contributes to the site's significance. The site was recorded during this initial survey and has been designated as CA-TUL-1172, the Milo CDF Fire Station Site. It is unquestionably a significant site but most of the intact areas and visible features lie outside the CDF ownership. Most of the entire 1.6-acre station parcel is now developed by the station and associated landscaping.

MANAGEMENT

1. CDF plans to relocate this station to a new facility within the next 5-10 years. Until that takes place, the CDF Station Captains shall implement procedures to prevent unauthorized relic hunting by station personnel. Any artifact discoveries shall be immediately reported to the CDF Archaeologist in Fresno. Station personnel shall not be permitted to conduct unsupervised visits to the archaeological features outside the State parcel.
2. The CDF Archaeologist shall periodically visit the site to monitor its condition, document observations, and supplement the site record as necessary.
3. CDF shall seek opportunities to conduct archaeological investigations at this site to recover important information, identify areas needing additional protection or management (such as intact areas of the deposit) and to more completely evaluate the site's significance.
4. The historic road segment, pictographs, and burial locality will be protected through avoidance.

MOUNT ZION STATE FOREST

LOCATION, SETTING, AND LAND USE

Mount Zion State Forest is a small State forest located in Amador County and managed by CDF. The property was acquired in gradual steps during the period from 1928-1937. In 1928 a lease was obtained to construct the lookout. In 1930 40 acres were obtained from the federal government to construct a fire lookout station and State Emergency Relief Administration (SERA) labor camp. The remaining acreage was essentially given to the State by private landowners in 1932, 1933, and 1937 (the State "purchased" the parcels for \$10 each). The current State forest property consists of two adjacent parcels encompassing a total area of 164 acres of timberland. Two active CDF compounds exist within the forest, both of which contain historic buildings. These are the Mount Zion Fire Lookout Station consisting of a historic lookout, residence, garage, and tank house in addition to a few more recent buildings and radio vaults and towers, and the Mount Zion Ranger's Residence which contains a residence, garage, and office. The buildings are listed in Table 1 and their management is discussed in the previous chapter. This forest was intensively logged during previous ownership and the current volume of timber is relatively low, which precludes an economically viable timber sale. CDF's current management is custodial. A more active program of timber management and public/recreation use may increase in future years. There is currently a relatively low volume of recreation/visitor use on this State forest.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

The entire forest was covered in an archaeological survey conducted for CDF by CSU Sacramento (Betts 1995a). This study, which included a complete records check and historical research, resulted in the discovery of five historical sites and no prehistoric sites. All five sites

were fully recorded and submitted to the Information Center for entry into the State's archaeological database but trinomials have not yet been assigned. The sites include a mining complex, home site, ranch, pump house, and trail. No formal significance evaluation has been conducted. For this Plan, all five sites are assumed to be potentially significant cultural resources that warrant management.

MANAGEMENT

1. If any of the five sites are situated within a timber harvesting unit which may be submitted in the future, these will be identified, evaluated, and protected in accordance with the forest practice rules.
2. Any land management project subject to CEQA requirements shall be preceded by an archaeological review conducted by the CDF Archaeologist in Fresno.
3. The CDF Archaeologist in Fresno shall periodically visit the sites on this forest to assess their condition and take appropriate action should it become evident that the resources are suffering impacts. CDF should be particularly watchful for impacts from illicit relic hunting by forest visitors, especially at the historic mining site and refuse dump at the ranch complex.

MOUNTAIN HOME CONSERVATION CAMP

LOCATION, OWNERSHIP, AND USE

Mountain Home Conservation Camp is a minimum-security correctional facility jointly operated by CDF and the CDC. It is located just below (west) of Mountain Home Demonstration State Forest (MHDSF) in eastern Tulare County. Camp crews are used for fighting wildfires, conducting conservation projects, road maintenance, brush clearing, and other important projects to help CDF manage and protect the forest and rangelands of this region. The camp has been in existence for several decades. It began as a California Youth Authority (CYA) camp in 1947 and was initially located within MHDSF at the place known as "Summer Headquarters" (Norm Cook: personal communication). Crews stayed here during the summer but moved to other locations in the winter. It became a CDC camp in 1954 and crews stayed all year. In 1961 the camp was relocated to its current location on federally owned lands managed by the Sequoia National Forest. The USFS has issued a Special Use Permit to operate the camp here. CDF and the USFS are jointly responsible for environmental resource management associated with this permit. Although any archaeological sites which exist within the 40-acre parcel are not State-owned sites, these are included in this Plan as CDF is obligated to manage them in accordance with both State and federal requirements.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

There have been two archaeological surveys conducted within the camp parcel (Napton and Greathouse 1983, Serpa 1996). The first of these was an extensive survey of 15 timber sale areas on the Sequoia National Forest, including some 20 acres of the camp parcel. No sites were identified on this parcel. The second survey, conducted by CDF Forester David Dulitz and reported by CDF Engineer Luke Serpa, was conducted prior to a proposed wastewater system improvement project. This survey did identify a site within the parcel, although the site was protected through avoidance. The site, CA-TUL-2126, consists of a pair of bedrock milling stations containing numerous deep bedrock mortars. It was discovered in an area of thick vegetation and forest duff that prevented an accurate assessment of the possibility of cultural

deposits. CDF assumes the site is potentially significant. It was formally recorded by the USFS District Archaeologist assisted by David Dulitz (Ptomey and Ngo 1996).

MANAGEMENT

1. The site shall be protected by avoidance.
2. The CDF Archaeologist in Fresno should periodically visit the site to assess its condition. Should any additional discoveries be made, these will be documented in supplements to the site record.

MOUNTAIN HOME DEMONSTRATION STATE FOREST (MHDSF)

Note: Former Forest Manager David Dulitz contributed to the writing of this chapter on MHDSF.

LOCATION, ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING, HISTORY, AND PREHISTORY

MHDSF is the third largest State forest and occupies 4,807 acres of giant sequoia forest in the upper reaches of the Tule River in eastern Tulare County. Elevations range from 5,100 to 7,600 feet above sea level. Logging and recreation have long been interwoven in this area. As early as 1883, loggers began cutting pine and Sierra redwood for markets in the San Joaquin Valley. Seven sawmills were constructed in the immediate area to process trees into usable products on the spot. Traces of the Enterprise, Frasier, and Hedrick Mills can still be found today, all now recorded as archaeological sites. In the late 1890's a summer resort was established at what is now Old Mountain Home Picnic Area. This was the "mountain home" for residents trying to escape the intense valley heat during summer months. The resort included a store, hotel, summer school, and many mountain cabins. Nearby were the developments of Camp Lena and Summer Home (now called Balch Park). In 1946 the State of California acquired the parcel through a purchase from a logging company.

MHDSF has a fine collection of prehistoric sites attesting to use of the land by Yaudanchi Yokuts, and other ethnographic groups. Evidence related to use by more ancient cultures dating to some 8,000 years ago has also been encountered, making MHDSF the scene of perhaps the oldest site in the southern Sierra Nevada to have been found.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEYS AND INVESTIGATIONS

There have been four separate archaeological surveys within MHDSF resulting in nearly complete coverage of the entire forest. These are: Thornton 1979, Farris 1980b, Woodward 1982, and Stangl and Foster 1984. These surveys and other subsequent site recording efforts have resulted in the discovery of 36 archaeological and historical sites (see Table 2). Five of the prehistoric sites have received archaeological test excavations. These include: Headquarters (TUL-575), Vincent Spring (TUL-1053), Methuselah Overhang (TUL-1058), Sunset Point (TUL-1052), and Methuselah (TUL-1173). More extensive excavations were later conducted at Sunset Point prior to the development of an interpretive trail. The archaeological excavations at these five sites at MHDSF are documented in three published reports (Wallace et al. 1989, Wallace 1993, and Dillon 1992). There are also several books and research papers written on the history and prehistory of the MHDSF region. These include Edwards 1986, Foster 1993, Otter 1963, Stewart 1929, Wallace and Wallace 1969, and Weinberger 1981.

The oldest known archaeological survey in the Mountain Home area is documented in a 1929 issue

of the American Anthropologist by George M. Stewart. The article, entitled "Prehistoric Rock Basins in the Sierra Nevada of California" describes rock basins and the archaeological implications of these unusual features found in the Balch Park area located within the boundaries of MHDSF (Stewart 1929).

Soon after State acquisition of the State Forest in 1946 there was an interest in the archaeological resources. It was immediately apparent that the forest was rich in both historic and prehistoric archaeological sites. Floyd Otter, Forest Manager from 1953 to 1969, was very interested in the history of the forest. He developed a list of historic and prehistoric sites for the forest in the middle 1950's. He published a comprehensive historical account of the Mountain Home State Forest and surrounding area in 1963 titled "The Men of Mammoth Forest" (Otter 1963). He also wrote numerous articles in the local Springville newspaper and in the "Los Tulares," the bulletin for the Tulare County Historical Society.

In 1969, Edith and William Wallace made some measurements of rock basins in the Mountain Home area and published "Observations on Some Sierra Rock Basins" in an ARA Research Associates Bulletin.

Environmental documentation for timber sale projects resulted in archaeological surveys of specific timber sale areas. The first such archaeological survey was accomplished by a crew from CSU Fresno in 1978 for the Headquarters Timber Sale (Thornton 1979). This survey resulted in the recording of the Headquarters prehistoric site and the Knowles Cabin historic site. A survey of the Mosquito Pond Timber Sale was conducted by the Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) in 1980. This survey resulted in the recording of two historic sites, Enterprise Mill and the California Stump (Farris 1980). Another survey by DPR was conducted for the Methuselah Timber Sale area in 1981, which resulted in the discovery of the Methuselah archaeological site (Woodward 1982). Some additional detail was also added to the Headquarters site.

In 1982 it was decided that a comprehensive archaeological survey of the entire forest was needed. A seasonal archaeologist named Dorothy Stangl was hired for two field seasons to survey the entire State Forest. An estimated 90% of the total forest area was surveyed and both prehistoric and historic sites were visited and recorded. Although a written report describing her fieldwork methods was not completed, this major survey resulted in the discovery of 18 additional sites, all of which were formally recorded (Stangl and Foster 1984).

In 1987 a contract was awarded to William Wallace to revisit the sites recorded by Stangl and prepare a written report of the general prehistory of Mt. Home State Forest. In addition to the revisiting of the sites, trial digging was done at five sites on the forest. These sites included Methuselah, Methuselah Overhang, Sunset Point, Headquarters, and Vincent Spring. The most extensive excavation was done at Methuselah. Two reports resulted from this work, "The Prehistory of Mountain Home State Forest, A Region of Seasonal Occupation and Exploitation" and "Methuselah, A Southern Sierran Bedrock Mortar and Rock Basin Site".

Additional visits to the State Forest by CDF Archaeologist Dan Foster resulted in the recording of several more sites including Hidden Falls, Moses Gulch and Bear Creek.

A contract in 1991 awarded to Brian Dillon resulted in an excavation at the Sunset Point site. The excavations were done to determine the significance of the site and determine the possible degradation of the site that had or could occur from the adjacent public campground. CDF also wanted to know what protection measures should be taken for the site and how to develop the sites' interpretive value. The site turned out to be more complex and significant than expected as cultural

material over 8,000 years old was recorded. CDF has developed an interpretive trail through the site area where the public can walk through the ancient camp and learn about the prehistory of the forest and results of the 1991 archaeological excavations. This has become one of the most popular attractions at the forests. The overnight campground has been closed.

In 1993 contract archaeologist John Betts was asked to record two new sites discovered on the forest and one site that had not been officially recorded in previous surveys. The Methuselah site was also mapped.

The State Forest staff has attended archaeological training given on a periodic basis by the Department. The staff has continued to stay observant for archaeological resources during the routine project work on the forest. An occasional site or artifact is discovered by the State Forest staff during the day to day operations on the forest. These are curated in accordance with the collections policy specified in this plan.

MANAGEMENT

Archaeological sites will be protected in all management activities on the State Forest. The following guidelines represent a general plan for the protection of archaeological resources at Mt. Home State Forest.

1. Awareness and Training

All permanent staff on the State Forest will be made aware of the location of all archaeological sites on the forest. The State Forest Manager will be informed by staff of any projects proposed or undertaken near archaeological sites. A CDF archaeologist will be consulted to assist in special situations. The Foresters on staff will keep current with required archaeological training as required in the California Forest Practice Rules. Training will be given to seasonal staff and Forestry Assistants on general site recognition and protection of sites. Staff will be given instructions on what to do if sites or artifacts are encountered during day to day operations on the forest.

Any evidence of recent or ongoing vandalism to archaeological sites shall be reported promptly to the Forest Manager and the CDF Archaeologist. Additional law enforcement, patrol, or interpretation will be instituted as soon as possible to reduce or eliminate the vandalism to sites.

Archaeological interpretive information is incorporated into public signs and handouts where appropriate. Explanations about the sensitivity of sites and laws and regulations protecting sites are incorporated into this public information.

2. Storage of Information and Artifacts

Archaeological site information is kept in a confidential file at the State Forest Headquarters and a backup file is kept by the CDF Regional Archaeologist in Fresno. Copies of all archaeological records and reports are always submitted to the Information Center at CSU Bakersfield for entry into the State's archaeological data base. Reports and publications pertinent to the Mt. Home area are kept in a library file.

Artifacts that have been collected on the State Forest are kept in storage at the State Forest Headquarters. Selected artifacts are put out for public view in a locked display case at the State Forest Summer Office.

3. Discovery and Recording Sites

The State Forest staff will be alert to the discovery of new archaeological sites during routine project work on the State Forest. When new sites are discovered they are promptly reported to a CDF Archaeologist and a survey scheduled for the site's evaluation and recordation. CDF will complete records for newly discovered sites as soon as practical.

Isolated artifacts will normally be left in place if found by the State Forest Staff. Artifacts will be collected if a good possibility of collection by the public can be foreseen. Artifacts found on roads, trails, campgrounds, or other high public use areas should be collected. All artifacts shall be recorded as to the exact location and setting where they were found. These artifacts shall be evaluated by the CDF Archaeologist.

The CDF Regional archaeologist in Fresno will maintain a current and complete data base for the archaeological resources at MHDSF. This data base will be checked as part of the THP process required for timber sales. Periodically, at least one within every five years, the CDF base maps will be checked with the base maps maintained by the Information Center to confirm that CDF has knowledge of all known or suspected sites on the forest. CDF will also confirm that the Information Center has records for all sites and reports known by CDF. The CDF Regional Archaeologist in Fresno will assume the responsibility for these data base updates at the Information Center and will keep the Forest Manager apprised of any new or corrected information.

4. Protection Measures for Harvesting Operations

All requirements of the California Forest Practice Rules will be met in the preparation of Timber Harvest Plans, Emergency Notices, and Exemptions for the State Forest. In most cases, any archaeological site found within the sale area will be protected by avoidance. The site will be identified on the ground with flagging and made aware to the timber operator. All flagging shall be removed following completion of operations. If the operations are a sufficient distance away from the archaeological site, or if the site is protected by natural barriers so that identification of the site boundaries is not necessary, no flagging or marking will be done.

No equipment or vehicular passage over or through an archaeological site will be permitted. No skid trails, skid roads, temporary roads, road widening, road construction, landings, yarding areas, or other ground disturbance activities shall be allowed within an archaeological site. Timber will be directionally felled away from archaeological sites wherever possible. In some circumstances special mitigation measures, such as helicopter logging, may allow harvesting to take place within the site boundary. These mitigations will be evaluated on a case by case basis.

Trees with historic blazes, carvings, K-tags, or cat-faces useful for studying fire history or land survey history shall be evaluated for their historic value prior to removal. Non-native trees associated with significant historic sites will be left if necessary to maintain site integrity.

If any damage is caused by logging activities the CDF Archaeologist shall be notified immediately. If any previously unidentified archaeological site is discovered or exposed during timber harvesting activities, operations shall be suspended in the immediate area and the CDF Archaeologist shall be notified so the site can be recorded and the appropriate mitigation determined.

5. Protection During Other Projects

All other projects on the State Forest will be evaluated for possible adverse impacts to

archaeological resources. The following projects commonly occur at Mt. Home which have the possibility to impact archaeological sites:

1. Road Construction and Maintenance
2. Trail Construction and Maintenance
3. Campground and Picnic Area Construction
4. Water Development
5. Timber Site Preparation
6. Control Burning
7. Plantation Brushing and Thinning
8. Land Surveying
9. Building Construction

Planning for these and any other projects will involve full compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act which includes an archaeological resource impact assessment. The procedures used to perform this assessment will be made by the Forest Manager in consultation with the Regional CDF Archaeologist. All projects will be evaluated as to the proximity to known archaeological sites before commencing. A survey of the project area will be performed by trained State Forest staff or the CDF Archaeologist. Projects will avoid archaeological sites in most cases. If any impacts to archaeological resources are foreseen with any project, mitigation measures will be incorporated into the project plan after consultation with the CDF Archaeologist. If sites or artifacts are discovered during the project, the activity will be suspended until a complete evaluation is made by the State Forest Manager or the CDF Archaeologist.

MURPHYS FOREST FIRE STATION

LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

Built in 1999, the Murphys Forest Fire Station is located on Apple Blossom Drive at the corner of Highway 4 in Murphys, Calaveras County, California. The station is on an irregularly shaped rounded knoll above a small drainage that lies just west of the property. Angels Creek, a year round fish bearing watercourse, flows a short distance east of the site. During the environmental impact analysis and documentation required by CEQA, archaeological consultants discovered a prehistoric site (CA-CAL-1633) which was found to encompass much of the new parcel. Since the site could not be avoided the State chose to conduct a Phase III data recovery excavation to mitigate the loss of the archaeological resource values.

CDF operated a small fire station compound in the community of Murphys. This facility includes a 1943 barracks, 1943 combination kitchen and messhall, and a 1949 office/truck garage (Thornton 1994:269). These historic buildings are addressed in the previous chapter of this Plan. CDF plans to abandon the existing facility as they have relocated to the parcel on Apple Blossom Drive.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

The site was first identified as a sparse lithic scatter and possible midden area in 1995 by a team from Peak and Associates working under contract to the Department of General Services (DGS) (Neuenschwander 1995a). Peak and Associates (1996) later conducted a Phase II testing program to determine the aerial extent and depth of the site, and provide additional information relevant to an analysis of the site's significance. This testing revealed that the site covered more of the parcel than initially suspected, had depth, and appeared to be richer subsurface than

surface indications disclosed. Also, formed tools revealed an encampment rather than a lithic workshop. Since the site could not be avoided, the State elected to fund Phase III Test Excavations designed to recover information about the site prior to its impacts from construction. EIP Associates conducted this work for DGS. Test excavations were conducted in the fall of 1996 the report completed the following summer (EIP Associates 1997). Monitoring of the site during ground disturbing activities between May and December 1988 revealed several dozen mano and metate fragments and several hundred red and white glass trade beads (McKenna 1998). In 1999, the site was monitored during electrical trenching as well as during the boring for water and sewer connections. McKenna et al. excavated two additional units within the Caltrans right of way (McKenna 1999). The site has slowly revealed itself to be an archaeological resource of considerable significance.

MANAGEMENT

1. Any activities that could expose artifacts (such as trenching or other excavations) should be preceded by a review by the CDF Archaeologist in Fresno.
2. Station personnel are to develop a surface collection policy in consultation with the CDF Regional Archaeologist.

PILOT ROCK CONSERVATION CAMP

Note: CDF Archaeologist Linda Sandelin contributed to the writing of this chapter.

LOCATION, OWNERSHIP, AND LAND USE

Pilot Rock Conservation Camp is a minimum-security adult correctional facility located in Miller Canyon approximately 2 ½ miles southeast of the dam at Silverwood Lake in San Bernardino County. CDF and CDC jointly operate the camp on a parcel of federal land managed by the San Bernardino National Forest. The USFS has issued a Special Use Permit to operate the camp here. CDF and the USFS are jointly responsible for environmental resource management associated with this permit. There are several archaeological sites located within the parcel. Although these are not State-owned sites, these are included in this Plan as CDF is obligated to manage them, in consultation with the USFS and SHPO, and in accordance with both State and federal requirements.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

There have been six archaeological surveys conducted at Pilot Rock Conservation Camp. An initial survey was conducted and a bedrock mortar site was located (Souther 1949) consisting of two shallow mortars on two low, round boulders. The 1982 survey (Foster 1982b) resulted in the relocation and re-recording the bedrock mortar site, CA-SBR-5074, situated on the edge of a large flat grassy terrace above the East Fork of the West Fork of the Mojave River. Additionally, a tree carving, circa 1957, was located near water tanks that were constructed that year. It is hypothesized that this unique carving was created by one of the prison camp residents. In 1998 a survey was conducted to upgrade the waste water system. No new sites were discovered at that time (Forrest and Sandelin 1998). In 1999, Sandelin surveyed the entire 70 acres resulting in the discovery of a historic site and a prehistoric isolate (Sandelin 1999). The historic site consists of the water system built by the WPA in the 1930s, including a concrete water storage tank, concrete holding pond, and redwood water tank. One of the rocks leveling the bottom of the redwood water tank is a prehistoric portable mortar. The two additional

studies did not result in the discovery of archaeological resources (Foster, Jeffcoat, and Tate 1988, Mlazovsky 1994).

MANAGEMENT

1. The prehistoric site will be protected from project impacts through avoidance.
2. The prehistoric isolate will be left undisturbed under the watertank.
3. Any activity that may adversely impact the historic sites shall be evaluated in consultation with the USFS and conducted in conformance with appropriate federal and State cultural resource impact review procedures.

SONOMA-LAKE-NAPA UNIT HEADQUARTERS

LOCATION, SETTING, AND LAND USE

CDF recently consolidated two Units into one. The former Sonoma Unit has been merged with the former Lake-Napa Unit to form the new Sonoma-Lake-Napa Unit. The old Sonoma Unit Headquarters is a compound that CDF will continue to operate as what is now called the unit's Western Division Headquarters. The location of the headquarters of the former Lake-Napa unit in Saint Helena is on a parcel owned by the city and leased to CDF. CDF is currently in the process of developing a new facility north of town on land recently purchased by the State. It is located directly across (east of) State Highway 29 from the existing CDF Saint Helena Forest Fire Station, approximately ½ mile north of the historic Bale Grist Mill in Napa County. This newly acquired State property will soon be developed into the new headquarters for the Sonoma-Lake-Napa Unit. The former Sonoma Emergency Command Center (ECC) will first move into the new site followed by the Lake-Napa ECC. All administrative functions will then move to the new location. An existing PG&E building will be remodeled, new buildings constructed, and the area landscaped.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

The proposed development of this new parcel was reviewed by former CDF Archaeologist Mark Gary prior to his unexpected death in 2001. Mark conducted an archaeological survey and produced a written report to support CEQA work for the project (Gary 1996). Mark found several artifacts and flakes indicating an archaeological site. Subsequent research revealed this to be part of a larger site recorded as CA-NAP-571, most of which lies to the west within Bothe Napa Valley State Park. The portions of the site existing on the CDF parcels (both the existing fire station and the newly acquired parcel east of the highway) occurred in a highly disturbed setting which suggested a low level of significance, although this assessment is tentative.

MANAGEMENT

1. The CDF Archaeologist in Santa Rosa shall conduct an additional survey of both compounds and document this survey in a report and in a newly prepared site record. The site record shall fully record the current status of the portion of site NAP-571 which exists on the CDF parcels, and to the extent possible, will map and re-record the site as a whole. The purpose of this project is to produce a current record for the archaeological resource existing within State ownership to assist in its management. The existing record is some 20 years old.

2. The CDF Archaeologist in Santa Rosa shall be notified at least one week in advance of excavations associated with construction to have an opportunity to monitor the digging for artifacts or features which possibly could be unearthed. Appropriate documentation will be made for any findings.
3. CDF shall carefully manage site NAP-571. A possible treatment is a controlled surface collection of artifacts visible on the surface within the two CDF compounds, mapping, and curation at an appropriate facility.

SOQUEL DEMONSTRATION STATE FOREST (SDSF)

Note: Forest Manager Thom Sutfin contributed to the writing of this chapter on SDSF.

LOCATION, SETTING, AND HISTORY

Soquel Demonstration State Forest is located in the center of Santa Cruz County, California, approximately eight miles northeast of the city of Santa Cruz. Virtually all of the Forest's 2,681 acres are located within the East Branch of Soquel Creek watershed. SDSF is bordered by both State and private property. The Forest of Nisene Marks State Park borders the State Forest for three and one-half miles along Santa Rosalia Ridge to the south. Redwood Empire owns eight hundred acres directly east of the Forest boundary, including the main entrance and parking area for the Forest off Highland Way. To the north and west, the adjacent ownerships are private rural residential parcels, including the large holding of Spanish Ranch. Most of these parcels range in size from 1 to 80 acres. On the southwest border is the Olive Springs Quarry, owned by the CHY Company. With the considerable amount of private property surrounding the Forest, public access is limited. The only undisputed public access points into the Forest are from Highland Way and The Forest of Nisene Marks State Park.

Prior to the arrival of Europeans, the Costanoan (also known as Ohlone) Indians inhabited the area. In the mid-1800's, the title to the 32,000-acre Soquel Augmentation Rancho was awarded to Martina Castro de Depeaux viuda de Lodge viuda de Cota, the daughter of a Spanish Colonial soldier. SDSF was contained within the rancho, and Martina gave this portion to her daughter, Antonia Lodge de Peck. F.A. Hihn, a German-born entrepreneur, was able to acquire portions of the Soquel Augmentation through a discrepancy in legal title. He was particularly interested in Lodge de Peck's parcel and purchased it in 1863.

In the 1880's, Hihn established the Valencia-Hihn Company and began selectively logging the old-growth redwood on his lands to produce shingles, posts, and rails. Upon his death in 1913, Hihn's heirs assumed management of his lands and continued to harvest the area. In 1924, the Valencia-Hihn Company sold their land to the Monterey Bay Redwood Company (MBRC). The MBRC owned the State Forest property for 37 years and performed extensive harvests in the 1920's and '30's. They sold their property to the Glenco Forest Products Company of Sacramento in 1961, which later changed its name to the CHY Company. Eighteen years later, in 1979, CHY sold the State Forest portion of their land to the Pelican Timber Company. Additional details about the forest history can be found a comprehensive overview prepared for CDF (Dillon 1992b).

SDSF's most dominant plant community is coastal redwood forest. It covers most of the Soquel Creek canyon and slopes as well as the Amaya Creek and Fern Gulch Creek watersheds. Most

of SDSF has been logged, and the forest is now in various stages of secondary succession. Other plant communities of SDSF include mixed evergreen forest on the drier and hotter sites, riparian community along waterways and drainage channels, freshwater wetlands and ponds in nutrient rich soils that are saturated through most or all of the year, and rural communities located along roadsides. Over 200 plant species and 90 wildlife species have been observed on SDSF.

The presence of steelhead trout and a portion of the Soquel Creek watershed also contribute to the special characteristics of SDSF. The watershed, second only in size to that of the San Lorenzo river, represents a limited system to the central coast. One of the largest reasons for this is the presence of steelhead trout, an anadromous fish species. Once abundant along the entire west coast, steelhead populations have declined due to habitat loss and alteration. The East Branch of Soquel Creek, the portion of Soquel Creek that flows through the Forest, supports a steelhead population and its required habitat.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

The entire forest was subjected to a comprehensive archaeological survey during the fall of 1991. This survey, conducted by Dr. Brian Dillon and five crewmembers, resulted in the discovery of six archaeological sites (Dillon 1992b). These sites are listed in Table 2 and discussed below.

The principal investigator for this investigation was Dr. Brian Dillon, a consulting archaeologist associated with the California State University at Northridge. Dillon performed an extensive literature search as part of the research including a review of records from the State Preservation Office's Northwest Information Center, the National Register of Historic Places, the California Inventory of Historic Resources and many other files and historical records publications. The literature search revealed that there were no archaeological sites recorded on Soquel Demonstration State Forest. During his research Dillon also contacted all local archaeologists. At least 15 local archaeologists and rock art researchers shared information. At least 14 historians, Foresters, Lumbermen and local residents shared thoughts, writings and memories about the history and archaeology of Soquel Demonstration State Forest.

The 1991 archaeological survey covered 100 percent of the Soquel Demonstration State Forest. All locations identified as most likely to contain archaeological sites or reveal information about the subsurface were inspected more closely. Animal burrows were carefully looked for and examined for buried deposits. Old log landings and natural flats were closely inspected. During the survey, Dr. Dillon and his crew discovered six archaeological sites within the State Forest boundaries: two prehistoric and three historic sites as well as one site with both prehistoric and historic features.

The significance of each site was determined by its archaeological and historical value, as outlined in State and federal guidelines. Significance, as defined by these guidelines, is based on uniqueness and preservation, with both considered in the determination of a site's value. Unique refers to how many other similar features exist. Refer to Dillon's (1992b) comprehensive report for a detailed account of the archaeology and history of SDSF. The following is a brief description of the six archaeological sites found in SDSF and a discussion of their significance.

CA-SCR-296 This site contains bedrock mortars and rock art. It may also contain subsurface deposits. The rock art consists of multiple cupules on a bedrock boulder, and is the only one recorded on the Pacific Coast between Monterey and Marin Counties. The site was probably a temporary camp set up during the summer and fall months to collect acorns and to fish for

steelhead. The uniqueness and preservation of this site are both high, and it has the highest level of significance of all the sites found within SDSF.

CA-SCR-297/H This site has both prehistoric and historic features. The prehistoric feature is a bedrock boulder with multiple mortars. It is well preserved but bedrock-milling features are fairly common in this region and the site's significance is not elevated by any apparent unique characteristics. The historic feature is, according to Dillon, "a split-redwood corral dating to the depression era of the 1930's." It is interesting to note that this corral is now located in a dense stand of second-growth redwoods, whereas 60 years ago it must have been an open site. The corral is fairly well preserved and considered unique regarding forest recovery. Historically, the significance value is high, but overall, including the low prehistoric significance value the site has a moderate level of significance.

CA-SCR-298 This site contains a bedrock boulder with a single mortar hole. It is well preserved, but not unique to the county or the State. The site appears to have a relatively low level of significance.

CA-SCR-299 This site contains the remains of a historic sawmill that was in use until the mid-1940's. The buildings surrounding the mill were bulldozed in the 1960's. The site is neither unique nor well preserved and has a low significance value.

CA-SCR-300H This site contains a sawpit that was used 150 years ago to saw large logs into smaller sizes. The sawpit is fairly well preserved and somewhat unique. The significance level for this site is moderate.

CA-SCR-301H This site contains the remains of a resort and sulfur baths that were very popular from the late 1870's to the early 1920's. Unfortunately, it has not been well preserved, though it is somewhat unique. The significance level for the site has been determined to be moderate.

MANAGEMENT

The following management strategies have been and will continue to be employed at SDSF.

1. All archaeological and historical sites will be protected, especially during planning and management activities including timber harvesting, recreation, and forestry education.
2. Sites with moderate to high significance value will be preserved and kept confidential, as per the State Historical Resources Commission and Public Resources Code. If, after thorough and careful study, it is determined that certain sites can endure limited public use, they may be made accessible to the community. Such determinations will be made in consultation with the SHPO and the CDF Regional Archaeologist.
3. Educational opportunities, including the display of resilient historic features, will be incorporated into SDSF's Demonstration and Forestry Education programs.
4. A confidentiality policy exists limiting public disclosure of sensitive archaeological and historical resources. Consequently, site locations in SDSF with moderate to high levels of significance will not be revealed to the general public. The confidentiality policy protects the resources from artifact collection, site excavation, and vandalism. The policy was approved by the State Historical Resources Commission under authority of Public Resources

Code Section 5020.4(c). Following completion of the archaeological study in SDSF, members of the public expressed a desire to learn about Dr. Dillon's discoveries and their significance. Individuals were interested in research or other studies that might result from the findings as well as seeing the archaeological sites. Eventually, all sites of moderate and high significance will be more thoroughly evaluated and depending on the results may be available for public viewing.

5. Provide an opportunity for scientific study and research of all archaeological and historical resources. Researchers working with sites of moderate or high significance will be expected to uphold all confidentiality policies and will conduct work only after a specific research plan is submitted for review.
6. If archaeological resources are subsequently investigated, CDF plans to develop materials that will provide a more accurate interpretation of the forest's history and prehistory. On-site interpretation may be developed at those sites determined to be safe from public harm. Information may be made available through signs, brochures, and staff or docent-led tours of historical areas.
7. Research additional historic information including maps, photographs, written documents, and interviews.
8. Continue to protect identified sites and sites that may be discovered in the future by doing complete surveys of proposed timber harvesting areas. The surveys will be done by SDSF staff who have completed the CDF Archaeological Training Course or by a CDF Archaeologist.

SUGAR PINE CONSERVATION CAMP

Note: CDF Archaeologist Linda Sandelin contributed to the writing of this chapter on Sugar Pine Conservation Camp

LOCATION, OWNERSHIP, AND LAND USE

Sugar Pine Conservation Camp is a minimum-security adult correctional facility located 20 miles northeast of Redding in Shasta County. The camp is operated jointly by CDF and CDC on a parcel of federal land managed by Shasta Trinity National Forest. The USFS has issued a Special Use Permit to operate the camp here. CDF and the USFS are jointly responsible for environmental resource management associated with this permit. There are several archaeological sites located within the parcel. Although these are not State-owned sites, these are included in this Plan as CDF is obligated to manage them, in consultation with the USFS and the SHPO, and in accordance with both State and federal requirements.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

During the past 14 years there have been numerous archaeological investigations on this parcel associated with its development and use as a conservation camp. These include Foster 1984d, Sundahl 1984, Sundahl and Clewett 1985, Sundahl 1985, Foster 1985, Sundahl 1986a, Sundahl 1986b, Sandelin 1995, and Sandelin 1996. These studies led to the identification of four prehistoric sites (CA-SHA-1483, 1484, 1485, and 1740) and a segment of an historic road (CA-SHA-1735H). Shasta College conducted test excavations upon two of the sites prior to their destruction by grading for camp construction (Sundahl 1984). A third site, CA-SHA-1740, was destroyed during formation

of the camp sewer system.

MANAGEMENT

1. Sites CA-SHA-1483, 1484, and 1740 were destroyed during camp construction in 1985 and are no longer significant resources to be managed. Archaeological data was recovered and documented by Shasta College through a contract with the State to mitigate this loss (Sundahl 1985).
2. Site CA-SHA-1485 is a significant prehistoric midden. It is protected through avoidance and fencing.
3. Site CA-SHA-1735H was identified during subsequent undertakings and has been protected.
4. Prior to project commencement, the CDF Archaeologist in Redding shall review any project at the camp that could impact archaeological resources. The CDF Archaeologist shall coordinate consultation with the USFS to ensure adequate documentation and concurrence with findings.
5. The CDF Archaeologist in Redding shall periodically visit the significant archaeological resources within the parcel to assess their current condition and take appropriate action if observations suggest that additional management practices may be necessary.

SUTTER HILL FOREST FIRE STATION

LOCATION AND SETTING

Sutter Hill Fire Station is located in Amador County, 1½ miles south of the community of Sutter Hill on Highway 49. The site is located 50 meters southeast of the CDF office within a ground level metamorphic outcrop, which is situated on a gentle grassy slope surrounded by oak trees.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

The site consists of a small prehistoric milling station located on a ground level rock outcrop. This bedrock outcrop contains two shallow mortar cups. No additional prehistoric cultural remains were found. The site was brought to CDF's attention by Don MacKenzie of the Sutter Hill Station and formally recorded by Betts (1995b). Though the CDF Sutter Hill Station buildings have been previously recorded, no formal survey for prehistoric resources has been conducted for the station.

MANAGEMENT

1. The prehistoric archaeological site has been fully recorded and shall be protected by avoidance.
2. If any additional sites or artifacts are discovered, the CDF Regional Archaeologist will be promptly notified for an evaluation.

CHAPTER III

PLAN APPROVAL, IMPLEMENTATION, AND REVISION

AUTHORIZED SIGNATURES APPROVING PLAN

This Management Plan for heritage resources has been developed by CDF, in consultation with the State Office of Historic Preservation, pursuant to Governor Wilson's Executive Order W-26-92 and other applicable State and federal requirements. I hereby authorize that this Plan be implemented.

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY AND FIRE PROTECTION:

By: _____ Date: _____
Andrea E. Tuttle, Director

This Management Plan for CDF's significant heritage resources has been developed by CDF in consultation with my staff pursuant to Governor Wilson's Executive Order W-26-92 and applicable State and federal requirements. I have reviewed this Plan and concur with its contents, provisions, and findings.

CALIFORNIA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER:

By: _____ Date: _____
Knox Mellon, State Historic Preservation Officer

SUMMARY OF EFFECTS OF PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

This Plan addresses the management of the significant heritage resources. The approval of this Plan, supported by a certified Environmental Impact Report (EIR), will initiate certain actions, projects and undertakings. A summary of these actions is provided below.

There are 86 significant historical buildings associated with CDF. A total of 29 of these buildings has been targeted for long-term preservation and management as historical resources. Some of these buildings are currently located at existing CDF facilities and will be preserved *in situ*. Others have been relocated and restored to locations with greater public access. The remaining 57 significant historic buildings are ones that CDF can not commit to long term preservation and management. In some cases, demolition may occur immediately following Plan approval and CEQA compliance, as the deteriorated building has become a safety issue. This will take place following a final feasibility analysis for management alternatives other than demolition. In other cases historic buildings may eventually be replaced when funding is provided to relocate or replace the existing facility. It is possible that some of these buildings could be saved through ownership transfer or relocation of the abandoned building to another site, such as to a county fairground, but CDF can only commit to saving those 29 targeted for preservation.

This Plan will not initiate a significant change in the current management of CDF's archaeological sites. Most of these are located on State forests and will continue to be protected and managed as described in Chapter II. The Plan does recommend further inventories and research, including site test excavations for sites not adequately protected by current management strategies. It also proposes increased monitoring and inspections of known sites, and a more aggressive program for the management and protection of archaeological and historical sites located on state lands under CDF's jurisdiction.

PLAN IMPLEMENTATION AND CEQA COMPLIANCE

The implementation of this Plan and the actions that follow constitute a "project" as defined in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). CDF retained the assistance of the California Department of General Services (DGS) to conduct an analysis of the environmental impacts resulting from Plan implementation and DGS assisted CDF in the production of the EIR that accompanies this Plan. The EIR (which is provided in Appendix 4) addresses those anticipated environmental impacts associated with the Plan implementation, such as the possible removal of 57 significant historic buildings. This Plan immediately became effective on November 19, 2001, following written approval from both the CDF Director and the State Historic Preservation Officer, following certification of a final EIR. CDF shall immediately begin to implement the various management tasks identified herein. Each CDF Unit shall determine whether or not subsequent projects have been adequately covered by this EIR, or if additional environmental work may be necessary. This determination shall be made in consultation with the CDF Environmental or CEQA Coordinator and the CDF Historic Preservation Officer.

MANAGEMENT OF THE REMAINING HISTORIC BUILDINGS NOT SELECTED FOR PRESERVATION

CDF will implement an internal procedure for evaluating the remaining 57 historic buildings not selected for preservation. This internal administrative procedure has been developed in consultation with the SHPO. The SHPO has agreed to delegate the authority to evaluate these buildings individually to the CDF Historic Preservation Officer. In addition, buildings listed in the Inventory

of CDF's Historic Buildings (see Table 1) with a 4S, 4S1, 4S2, 4S3, 4S4, 4S5, 4S6, 4S7, or 4S8 NRHP rating (see Appendix 3) that reach 50 years of age before the 2010 Plan re-evaluation will be subject to CDF's internal procedure as well. Whenever a Unit plans to design and construct a project that may impact or demolish one of the 57 historic buildings, or a building from the CDF Inventory List with any of the 4S ratings that reaches 50 years of age before 2010, the CDF Historic Preservation Officer shall be consulted. The CDF Historic Preservation Officer will then evaluate the building according to the following steps, in priority order: 1) Adaptive Re-Use; 2) Transfer of Ownership or Management; 3) Relocation; 4) Management as a Standing Ruin.

The CDF Historic Preservation Officer will then make a determination as to the feasibility of any of these options. If none of the four options are determined to be feasible, the CDF Historic Preservation Officer may approve demolition if required by the proposed project under consideration. The CDF Historic Preservation Officer may, at his or her discretion, have the option of consulting with the SHPO before approving demolition. If demolition takes place, the CDF Historic Preservation Officer shall prepare a supplement to the Historic Building Record (*Building Structure and Object Record, DPR 523B*). The completed supplement shall be forwarded to the appropriate center for entry into the California Historical Resource Information System (CHRIS) as an official record of the State of California.

UNSCHEDULED CONSULTATION WITH THE SHPO

CDF shall consult with the SHPO as directed in Section 4 of Executive Order W-26-92 if any of the significant heritage resources cannot be managed in accordance with this Plan. The SHPO shall also be consulted if a project or adverse action is being considered which could cause substantial adverse change to one of the significant resources listed in Tables 1, 2, and 3. The SHPO shall also be consulted if a project or adverse action is being considered which could cause substantial adverse change to one of the significant resources listed in Table 2 that CDF has committed to preserve. This consultation shall be initiated and conducted in the following manner:

1. It is the responsibility of the CDF Regions and Units to ensure that the provisions of this Plan are carried-out or to inform the CDF Historic Preservation Officer of a problem preventing implementation. This may include unforeseen circumstances such as the loss of building integrity due to wildfire, vandalism, natural weathering, etc.
2. The CDF Historic Preservation Officer shall be provided with written notification about any project or inability to protect and manage the significant heritage resources addressed in this Plan. This notification shall include:
 - (A) Identification of the historic property being considered. This will include reference to all resource designations assigned (as listed in Tables 1, 2, and 3) and copies of all pertinent site records which have been prepared to avoid uncertainty regarding which site, property, or building is being reviewed.
 - (B) A detailed problem statement or justification for the proposed project. This will include a description of the specific project undertakings including a plan map and color photographs, if appropriate.
 - (C) A discussion of the efforts made to consider prudent and feasible alternatives to the proposed action and a listing of management options and recommendations.
 - (D) A statement regarding how CEQA compliance will be addressed.

3. The CDF Historic Preservation Officer shall review the proposed project for completeness and clarity prior to submittal to the SHPO for consultation.
4. The SHPO shall be provided with a complete copy of the documentation and given a minimum of 30 days to review a proposed project. CDF shall not initiate any adverse action prior the completion of the review.
5. The CDF Historic Preservation Officer shall consult with the SHPO during the review.
6. The SHPO shall provide CDF with written comments.
7. CDF shall consider the SHPO comments prior to making a determination of how to proceed.

PLAN REVIEW SCHEDULE

CDF shall formally review this Plan in the year 2010 and every ten years following, or more frequently if necessary. This work shall be conducted by or be conducted under the supervision of the CDF Historic Preservation Officer and in consultation with the SHPO. Following the adoption of this Plan, beginning in 2002, and every two years thereafter, the CDF Historic Preservation Officer shall report to the SHPO via informal memorandum what has taken place with respect to the historic resources addressed in the Plan.

The following tasks will need to be completed by CDF before or during the year 2010 to enable the first formal ten-year review:

1. An inventory and significance evaluation shall be made for all existing CDF buildings constructed prior to 1960 (so to include all buildings at least 50 years old).
2. Additional inventories for archaeological sites located within State lands shall be completed as deemed appropriate by the CDF Historic Preservation Officer.
3. Upon completion of the revised inventories, the significance of each historic building and archaeological site shall be reassessed in consultation with the SHPO.

During the interim period between Plan adoption and the 2010 re-evaluation, buildings not listed in the Plan's "Inventory of CDF's Historic Buildings" (see Table 1) would not be considered significant, including buildings that become 50 years of age. CDF, in consultation with the SHPO, reached the decision that a ten-year interval for building inventory is a reasonable and appropriate time frame.

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We also had lots of help from folks outside of CDF. Dr. Brian Dillon and Dr. Gerrit Fenenga conducted a thorough review the draft plan and provided many corrections and helpful suggestions. We are particularly grateful for the help and assistance we received from the California State Office of Historic Preservation throughout the duration of the project. Carol Roland worked with us initially, followed by Steve Grantham, Chuck Whatford, and finally Dwight Dutschke and Natalie Lindquist for the final four years, all under the direction of Hans Kreutzberg. They served as reviewers and consultants throughout the development of the Plan and made significant contributions to it. These careful reviews improved its organization, purpose, and clarity. We also appreciate the input received from California's Native American community -- especially the local Native Americans with ties to some of CDF's land parcels. Special thanks to Florence Jones, Andrew Jackson, Debra Grimes, and Leona Dabney who identified some of the archaeological or sacred sites listed in the Plan and help develop appropriate management strategies. Several California Native American tribal groups reviewed the draft Plan and provided important comments. The Plan was also reviewed by the Board of Forestry's Native American Forestry Advisory Committee during 1997-98. Thanks to Bob Sleppy and Boniface Udotor at the Department of General Services for support and technical assistance during EIR preparation. We also thank Judy Rose of the USFS, Katheryn Ball of the Buck Rock Foundation, and Mark Swift of the Forest Fire Lookout Association for their expert advice on lookout issues.

Coincidentally, three of these reviewers (Gerrit Fenenga, Steve Grantham, and Chuck Whatford) now work for CDF.

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CHAPTER V APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

The following appendix contains a compilation of the applicable sections of state law, guidelines, executive order, and regulations that describe specific requirements for the protection and management of historic buildings and archaeological and historical sites within CDF's jurisdiction. As these requirements are scattered within multiple codes and other sources, this collection may be useful to quickly locate applicable mandates and guidance. It was assembled for use in ***CDF's Management Plan for Historic Buildings and Archaeological Sites***, and contains applicable sections from the Public Resources Code, Penal Code, Government Code, and Health and Safety Code, as well as applicable sections from CEQA, the CEQA Guidelines, Executive Order W-26-92, and the Forest Practice Rules.

Disclaimer: This document is not intended to be authoritative. The only official publication of state statute is by: Deerings California Codes, published by Bancroft-Whitney.

The only official publication of the CEQA Guidelines is by: Barclay Law Publishers, P.O. Box 3066, South San Francisco, CA 94080, Telephone: (415) 244-6611

Public Resources Code Sections 5020 through 5024 (Historical Resources)

CDF Editorial Note: Sections 5020 through 5024 of the Public Resources Code, including a major amendment adopted in 1992, provides powerful authority and responsibilities for all state agencies, including CDF, for the protection of archaeological and historical resources. This section establishes the powers and duties of the State Historical Resources Commission and the State Office of Historic Preservation, defines several important terms, and provides state policy for inventories and preservation programs for archaeological and historical resources. It requires state agencies to implement plans and protection programs and to consult with the State Office of Historic Preservation prior to any project that could result in substantial adverse change to the significance of a state-owned historical resource. The term "historical resource" includes both archaeological and historical sites. The 1992 amendment established the California Register of Historical Resources and its implementing guidelines.

5020. Historical landmarks advisory committee continued as state historical resources commission

The Historical Landmarks Advisory Committee is continued in existence as the State Historical Resources Commission. Any reference in any law to the Historical Landmarks Advisory Committee shall be deemed to refer to the State Historical Resources Commission.

5020.1 Definitions

As used in this article:

- (a) "California Register" means the California Register of Historical Resources.
- (b) "Certified local government" means a local government that has been certified by the National Park Service to carry out the purposes of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. Sec. 470 et seq.) as amended, pursuant to Section 101(c) of that act and the regulations adopted under the act which are set forth in Part 61 (commencing with Section 61.1)

of Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

(c) "Commission" means the State Historical Resources Commission.

(d) "Department" means the Department of Parks and Recreation.

(e) "Director" means the Director of Parks and Recreation.

(f) "DPR Form 523" means the Department of Parks and Recreation Historic Resources Inventory Form.

(g) "Folklife" means traditional expressive culture shared within familial, ethnic, occupational, or regional groups and includes, but is not limited to, technical skill, language, music, oral history, ritual, pageantry, and handicraft traditions which are learned orally, by imitation, or in performance, and are generally maintained without benefit of formal instruction or institutional direction. However, "folklife" does not include an area or a site solely on the basis that those activities took place in that area or on that site.

(h) "Historic district" means a definable unified geographic entity that possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development.

(i) "Historical landmark" means any historical resource that is registered as a state historical landmark pursuant to Section 5021.

(j) "Historical resource" includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California.

(k) "Local register of historical resources" means a list of properties officially designated or recognized as historically significant by a local government pursuant to a local ordinance or resolution.

(l) "National Register of Historic Places" means the official federal list of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture as authorized by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. Sec. 470 et seq.).

(m) "Office" means the State Office of Historic Preservation.

(n) "Officer" means the State Historic Preservation Officer.

(o) "Point of historical interest" means any historical resource that is registered as a point of historical interest pursuant to Section 5021.

(p) "State Historic Resources Inventory" means the compilation of all identified, evaluated, and determined historical resources maintained by the office and specifically those resources evaluated in historical resource surveys conducted in accordance with criteria established by the office, formally determined eligible for, or listed in, the National Register of Historic Places, or designated as historical landmarks or points of historical interest.

(q) "Substantial adverse change" means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of an historical resource would be impaired.

5020.1. Membership; qualifications; term of office

(a) The commission consists of nine members appointed by the Governor. The director, in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer, shall submit to the Governor a list of persons to be considered for vacant positions on the commission.

(b) (1) Five members shall be recognized professionals in one of each of the following disciplines: history, prehistoric archaeology, historic archaeology, architectural history, and architecture.

However, one individual may represent both disciplines of architecture and architectural history and one individual may represent both disciplines of prehistoric archaeology and historic archaeology.

- (2) One member shall be knowledgeable in ethnic history.
- (3) One member shall be knowledgeable in folklife.
- (4) Two members shall represent the public or possess expertise in fields of expertise the Governor deems necessary or desirable to enable the commission to carry out its responsibilities.
- (c) Members shall hold office for a term of four years.
- (d) Members of the commission on January 1, 1985, shall not be disqualified from serving the remainder

of their existing term by reason of the requirements of subdivision (b). However, appointments made to the commission on and after January 1, 1985, shall be made so that the requirements of paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) are satisfied at the earliest possible time.

5020.2. Meetings; chairperson and vice chairperson;

- (a) The commission shall meet at least four times per year in places it deems necessary to fulfill its responsibilities. Five members of the commission constitute a quorum.
- (b) The commission shall elect annually from its members a chairperson and vice-chairperson.
- (c) The members of the commission may receive a salary for their services in an amount of fifty dollars (\$50) for each day, up to a maximum salary of one hundred dollars (\$100) per month. A member of the commission may also be reimbursed for the actual and necessary expenses that are incurred in the performance of the member's duties.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any member of the commission who is also a member of, and is entitled to receive the benefits from, the Legislators' Retirement System may elect to forego the compensation provided by this section and, if the compensation is foregone, the member shall not have his or her retirement benefits reduced and shall not be required to be reinstated into the retirement system.

5020.3. Powers and duties

- (a) The commission shall do all of the following:
 - (1) Receive and evaluate applications for, and make recommendations with respect to entries on, the National Register of Historic Places to the officer.
 - (2) Conduct a statewide inventory and maintain comprehensive records of historical resources pursuant to federal and state law, including, but not limited to, historical landmarks and points of historical interest.
 - (3) Establish criteria for the recording and preservation of historical resources, and for deletions from historical registers warranted by destruction or damage of a historical resource or other change in conditions.
 - (4) Develop and adopt criteria for the rehabilitation of historic structures.
 - (5) Establish policies and guidelines in compliance with state and federal requirements for a comprehensive statewide historical resources plan that includes, but is not limited to, architecture, history, archaeology, and folklife.
 - (6) Develop and update annually, based upon public hearings and active public participation, the statewide historical resources plan.
 - (7) Make recommendations to the department, based upon the statewide historical resources plan, including the listing of historical resource projects on a priority basis.
 - (8) Oversee the administration of the California Register, receive and evaluate nominations to, and cause qualified resources to be listed in, the California Register, and adopt, as necessary, timely revisions of the California Register criteria and procedures as may be advisable.
 - (9) Recommend to the department the criteria and standards for acceptance of historical buildings, structures, sites, or places for registration as historical landmarks or points of historical interest.
 - (10) Receive and evaluate applications for registration of structures, sites, or places as historical

landmarks or points of historical interest. The commission shall select and designate historical landmarks and points of historical interest that it determines meet the criteria in subdivision (a) of Section 5031. The commission shall maintain a register that identifies historical landmarks and points of historical interest by number and description.

(11) Make recommendations to the office with respect to a standard design and detail for the marker or plaque that may be erected or raised at registered historical landmarks or historical resources, and with respect to the use of the marker or plaque. The commission shall consult with cities and counties in developing design and placement standards. These standards shall not prevent a city or county from implementing its own standards if they meet the minimum criteria established by the commission.

(12) Recommend to the department the type of directional sign to be erected in connection with the registration of a point of historical interest. The commission shall consult with cities and counties in developing design and placement standards. These standards shall not prevent a city or county from implementing its own standards if they meet the minimum criteria established by the commission.

(13) Submit an annual report in January to the director and the Legislature giving an account of its activities, identifying unattained goals of historical resources plans and programs, and recommending needed legislation for the support of those programs. The director shall advise the commission of new and continuing plans, policy, and programs concerning statewide historical resources and shall receive and consider the views of the commission.

(14) Consult with, and consider the recommendation of, public agencies, civic groups, and citizens interested in historic preservation.

(15) Develop criteria and procedures based upon public hearings and active public participation for the selection of projects to be funded through the National Historic Preservation Fund, the California Heritage Fund, and other federal and state programs that have as their primary purpose the preservation and enhancement of historical resources.

(16) Prepare, or cause to be prepared, and recommend to the director, a budget with respect to those duties and responsibilities of the commission contained in this section.

(b) The commission may adopt guidelines for the review of applications for excavation and salvage permits submitted pursuant to Section 6313 and make recommendations thereon to the State Lands Commission.

5020.4. Archaeological sites and specimens

(a) The commission shall develop criteria and methods for determining the significance of archaeological sites, for selecting the most important archaeological sites, and for determining whether the most significant archaeological sites should be preserved intact or excavated and interpreted.

(b) The commission shall develop guidelines for the reasonable and feasible collection, storage, and display of archaeological specimens.

5020.6. State historic preservation officer

(a) The Governor shall appoint the State Historic Preservation Officer. The director, in consultation with the commission, shall submit to the Governor a list of persons to be considered for the position. The person appointed shall be knowledgeable about historical resources.

(b) The officer shall serve as the executive secretary of the commission and shall be the chief administrative officer of the Office of Historic Preservation in the department.

(c) The officer shall have no responsibilities other than those provided by statute, executive order, and regulation, as well as any other duties the director assigns for the preservation and enhancement of the state's historical resources.

(d) The officer, or the officer's alternate, shall serve as an exofficio member of the Historic State Capitol Commission.

5020.7. Legislative intent

The Legislature recognizes that the long-term preservation and enhancement of historical resources is dependent, to a large extent, on the good will and cooperation of the general public and of the public and private owners of those resources. Therefore, it is the intent of the Legislature that public agencies, including the commission and the office, shall endeavor to carry out their responsibilities under this article in a manner designed to elicit the cooperation of the owners of both identified and unidentified resources, to encourage the owners to perceive these resources as assets rather than liabilities, and to encourage the support of the general public for the preservation and enhancement of historical resources.

5021. Consideration and registration of landmarks

The department shall consider all recommendations for registration made by the commission, and shall register, as state historical landmarks, those buildings, structures, sites, or places which the department deems to be important historical resources and shall register, as points of historical interest, those buildings, structures, sites, or places which the department deems to be historical resources of sufficient historical interest to qualify for the placement of signs pursuant to Section 5022.5. The commission shall maintain a register which shall identify by number and description such historical landmarks and points of historical interest.

The department may publish results of office and field archaeological investigation annually and shall issue additional publications, such as detailed site reports and area resource reports, as necessary, to inform the public and educational institutions.

5022.5. Distinction between registered historical landmarks and registered points of historical interest; designation

There shall be two categories of places of historical significance: the registered historical landmark and the registered point of historical interest. The location of the point of historical interest shall be designated by a sign indicating "Point of Historical Interest" with an appropriate direction, which sign shall be erected and maintained by the Department of Transportation, as to state highways, or the county authorities or city authorities, as to streets or highways under their jurisdictions. A local historical group or organization may raise a marker or plaque at a registered point of historical interest. Nothing herein shall require the signing of such points where parking is not available or where such signing would cause a traffic safety hazard or would interfere with the normal flow of traffic.

5024. State-owned historical resources; formation of policy; inventory; master list; documentation

(a) On or before January 1, 1982, each state agency shall formulate policies to preserve and maintain, when prudent and feasible, all state-owned historical resources under its jurisdiction listed in or potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places or registered or eligible for registration as a state historical landmark pursuant to Section 5021. The State Historic Preservation Officer shall provide such agencies with advice and assistance as needed.

(b) On or before July 1, 1983, each state agency shall submit to the State Historic Preservation Officer an inventory of all state-owned structures over 50 years of age under its jurisdiction listed in or which may be eligible for inclusion in the National register of Historic Places or registered or which may be eligible for registration as a state historical landmark. State-owned structures in freeway rights-of-way shall be inventoried before approval of any undertaking which would alter their original or significant features or fabric, or transfer, relocate or demolish those structures.

(c) The State Historic Preservation Officer, with the advice of the State Historical Resources Commission, shall establish standards, after consultation with agencies to be affected, for the submittal of inventories and development of policies for the review of historical resources identified pursuant to this section. These review procedures shall permit the State Historic Preservation Officer to determine which historical resources identified in inventories meet National Register of Historic Places and state historical landmark criteria and shall be placed in the master list of historical resources.

(d) The State Historic Preservation Officer shall maintain a master list comprised of all inventoried structures submitted and determined significant pursuant to this section and all state-owned historical resources currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places or registered as a state historical landmark under state agency jurisdiction. The State Historic Preservation Officer shall inform agencies with historical resources on the master list of current sources of funding for preservation activities, including rehabilitation and restoration.

(e) On or before July 1, 1984, and annually thereafter, each state agency shall submit inventory updates to the State Historic Preservation Officer and a statement of its year's preservation activities.

(f) Each state agency shall submit to the State Historic Preservation Officer for comment documentation for any project having the potential to affect historical resources listed in or potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places or registered as or eligible for registration as a state historical landmark.

(g) As used in this section and Section 5024.5, "state agency" means any agency, department, division, commission, board, bureau, officer, or other authority of the State of California.

(h) As used in this section and Section 5024.5, "structure" means an immovable work constructed by man having interrelated parts in a definite pattern of organization and used to shelter or promote a form of human activity and which constitutes an historical resource.

5024.1. Register of historical resources; criteria; eligible properties; nomination procedures; notice

(a) A California Register of Historical Resources is hereby established. The California Register is an authoritative guide in California to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state's historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change. The commission shall oversee the administration of the California Register.

(b) The California Register shall include historical resources determined by the commission, according to procedures adopted by the commission, to be significant and to meet the criteria in subdivision (c).

(c) A resource may be listed as an historical resource in the California Register if it meets any of the following National Register of Historic Places criteria:

(1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.

(2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.

(3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.

(4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

(d) The California Register shall include the following:

(1) California properties formally determined eligible for, or listed in, the National Register of Historic Places.

(2) State Historical Landmark No. 770 and all consecutively numbered state historical landmarks following No. 770. For state historical landmarks preceding No. 770, the office shall review their eligibility for the California Register in accordance with procedures to be adopted by the commission.

(3) Points of historical interest which have been reviewed by the office and recommended for listing by the commission for inclusion in the California Register in accordance with criteria adopted by the commission.

(e) If nominated for listing in accordance with subdivision

(f), and determined to be significant by the commission, the California Register may include the following:

(1) Individual historical resources.

(2) Historical resources contributing to the significance of an historic district under criteria adopted by the commission.

(3) Historical resources identified as significant in historical resources surveys, if the survey meets the criteria listed in subdivision (g).

(4) Historical resources and historic districts designated or listed as city or county landmarks or historic properties or districts pursuant to any city or county ordinance, if the criteria for designation or listing under the ordinance have been determined by the office to be consistent with California Register criteria adopted by the commission.

(5) Local landmarks or historic properties designated under any municipal or county ordinance.

(f) A resource may be nominated for listing as an historical resource in the California Register in accordance with nomination procedures adopted by the commission, subject to all of the following:

(1) If the applicant is not the local government in whose jurisdiction the resource is located, a notice of nomination in the form prescribed by the commission shall first be submitted by the applicant to the clerk of the local government. The notice shall request the local government to join in the nomination, to provide comments on the nomination, or if the local government declines to join in the nomination or fails to act upon the notice of nomination within 90 days, the nomination may be submitted to the office and shall include any comments of the local government.

(2) Prior to acting on the nomination of a survey, an individual resource, an historic district, or other resource to be added to the California Register, the commission shall notify property owners, the local government in which the resource is located, local agencies, other interested persons, and members of the general public of the nomination and provide not less than 60 calendar days for comment on the nomination. The commission shall consider those comments in determining whether to list the resource as an historical resource in the California Register.

(3) If the local government objects to the nomination, the commission shall give full and careful consideration to the objection before acting upon the nomination. Where an objection has been raised, the commission shall adopt written findings to support its determination concerning the nomination. At a minimum, the findings shall identify the historical or cultural significance of the resource, and, if applicable, the overriding significance of the resource that has resulted in the resource being listed in the California Register over the objections of the local government.

(4) If the owner of a private property or the majority of owners for an historic district or single property with multiple owners object to the nomination, the commission shall not list the property as an historical resource in the California Register until the objection is withdrawn. Objections shall be submitted to the commission by the owner of the private property in the form of a notarized statement certifying that the party is the sole or partial owner of the property, and that the party objects to the listing.

(5) If private property cannot be presently listed in the California Register solely because of owner objection, the commission shall nevertheless designate the property as eligible for listing.

(g) A resource identified as significant in an historical resource survey may be listed in the California Register if the survey meets all of the following criteria:

(1) The survey has been or will be included in the State Historic Resources Inventory.

(2) The survey and the survey documentation were prepared in accordance with office procedures and requirements.

(3) The resource is evaluated and determined by the office to have a significance rating of Category 1 to 5 on DPR Form 523.

(4) If the survey is five or more years old at the time of its nomination for inclusion in the California Register, the survey is updated to identify historical resources which have become eligible or ineligible due to changed circumstances or further documentation and those which have been demolished or altered in a manner that substantially diminishes the significance of the resource.

(h) Upon listing an historical resource or determining that a property is an historical resource that is eligible for listing, in the California Register, the commission shall notify any owner of the historical resource and also the county and city in which the historical resource is located in accordance with procedures adopted by the commission.

(i) The commission shall adopt procedures for the delisting of historical resources that become ineligible for listing in the California Register.

5024.5. State-owned historical resources; notice and summary of proposed action; mediation

(a) No state agency shall alter the original or significant historical features or fabric, or transfer, relocate, or demolish historical resources on the master list maintained pursuant to subdivision (d) of Section 5024 without, early in the planning processes, first giving notice and a summary of the proposed action to the officer who shall have 30 days after receipt of the notice and summary for review and comment.

(b) If the officer determines that a proposed action will have an adverse effect on a listed historical resource, the head of the state agency having jurisdiction over the historical resource and the officer shall adopt prudent and feasible measures that will eliminate or mitigate the adverse effects. The officer shall consult the State Historical Building Safety Board for advice when appropriate.

(c) Each state agency shall maintain written documentation of the officer's concurrence with proposed actions that would have an effect on an historical resource on the master list.

(d) The officer shall report to the Office of Planning and Research for mediation instances of state agency refusal to propose, to consider, or to adopt prudent and feasible alternatives to eliminate or mitigate adverse effects on historical resources on the master list as specified in subdivision (f) of Section 5024.

(e) The officer may monitor the implementation of proposed actions of any state agency.

(f) Until such time as a structure is evaluated for possible inclusion in the inventory pursuant to subdivisions (b) and (c) of Section 5024, state agencies shall assure that any structure which might qualify for listing is not inadvertently transferred or unnecessarily altered.

(g) The officer may provide local governments with information on methods to preserve their historical resources.

5024.6. State office of historic preservation; duties

There is in the department the State Office of Historic Preservation, which is under the direction of the officer. The office shall do all of the following:

(a) Serve as the staff of the commission in carrying out its responsibilities, and as the staff of the officer in carrying out the responsibilities of that position.

(b) Recommend properties of historical significance for nomination by the commission for the National Register of Historic Places, for registration as historical landmarks and points of historical interest, and for listing in the California Register.

(c) Administer state and federal incentive programs for the preservation of historical resources, including the California Register.

(d) Provide information on federal and state benefits for preservation projects and enhancement of historical resources.

- (e) Administer grant and loan programs to survey historical resources and assist the development and enhancement of these resources.
- (f) Assist other state agencies by providing information and education on the economic and social benefits of utilizing historical resources.
- (g) Provide public education and information on the preservation and enhancement of historical resources.
- (h) Provide information and technical assistance to local, state, and national organizations to promote preservation and enhancement of historical resources by developing model ordinances, financial mechanisms, educational programs, conferences, workshops, and other materials.
- (i) Cooperate with cultural and ethnic commissions, such as the Native American Heritage Commission, or other organizations or representatives when projects involve these groups' concerns.
- (j) Review and comment on the impact on historical resources of publicly funded projects and programs undertaken by other governmental agencies.
- (k) Review applications for excavation and salvage permits for salvage in state waters.
- (l) Assist the State Lands Commission in administering Section 6313.
- (m) Administer the California Register in accordance with procedures adopted by the commission.
- (n) Administer and maintain the State Historic Resources Inventory in accordance with procedures developed by the office and adopted by the commission.
- (o) Administer the California Heritage Fund created pursuant to Section 5079.10.

Public Resources Code Section 5097.9
(Native American Historical, Cultural, and Sacred Sites)

CDF Editorial Note: *The following section of the Public Resources Code authorizes the creation of the Native American Heritage Commission, establishes its powers and duties, requires state agency cooperation, prohibits impacts to Native American cemeteries, sacred and religious sites, and establishes notification procedures following discovery of Native American human remains. It also prohibits possession of human bones or artifacts taken from Native American graves. This PRC Section provides statutory authority for Native American Notification procedures in the forest practice rules, and the direction for notification policy for CDF projects during the archaeological impact analysis conducted by CDF.*

5097.9. No public agency, and no private party using or occupying public property, or operating on public property, under a public license, permit, grant, lease, or contract made on or after July 1, 1977, shall in any manner whatsoever interfere with the free expression or exercise of Native American religion as provided in the United States Constitution and the California Constitution; nor shall any such agency or party cause severe or irreparable damage to any Native American sanctified cemetery, place of worship, religious or ceremonial site, or sacred shrine located on public property, except on a clear and convincing showing that the public interest and necessity so require. The provisions of this chapter shall be enforced by the commission, pursuant to Sections **5097.94** and **5097.97**.

The provisions of this chapter shall not be construed to limit the requirements of the Environmental Quality Act of 1970, Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000). The public property of all cities, counties, and city and county located within the limits of the city, county, and city and county, except for all parklands in excess of 100 acres, shall be exempt from the provisions of this chapter. Nothing in this section shall, however, nullify protections for Indian cemeteries under other statutes.

5097.91. There is in state government a Native American Heritage Commission, consisting of nine members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate.

5097.92. At least five of the nine members shall be elders, traditional people, or spiritual leaders of California Native American tribes, nominated by Native American organizations, tribes, or groups within the state. The executive secretary of the commission shall be appointed by the Governor.

5097.93. The members of the commission shall serve without compensation but shall be reimbursed their actual and necessary expenses.

5097.94. The commission shall have the following powers and duties:

(a) To identify and catalog places of special religious or social significance to Native Americans, and known graves and cemeteries of Native Americans on private lands. The identification and cataloging of known graves and cemeteries shall be completed on or before January 1, 1984. The commission shall notify landowners on whose property such graves and cemeteries are determined to exist, and shall identify the Native American group most likely descended from those Native Americans who may be interred on the property.

(b) To make recommendations relative to Native American sacred places that are located on private lands, are inaccessible to Native Americans, and have cultural significance to Native Americans for acquisition by the state or other public agencies for the purpose of facilitating or assuring access thereto by Native Americans.

(c) To make recommendations to the Legislature relative to procedures which will voluntarily encourage private property owners to preserve and protect sacred places in a natural state and to allow appropriate access to Native American religionists for ceremonial or spiritual activities.

(d) To appoint necessary clerical staff.

(e) To accept grants or donations, real or in kind, to carry out the purposes of this chapter.

(f) To make recommendations to the Director of Parks and Recreation and the California Arts Council relative to the California State Indian Museum and other Indian matters touched upon by department programs.

(g) To bring an action to prevent severe and irreparable damage to, or assure appropriate access for Native Americans to, a Native American sanctified cemetery, place of worship, religious or ceremonial site, or sacred shrine located on public property, pursuant to Section **5097.97**. If the court finds that severe and irreparable damage will occur or that appropriate access will be denied, and appropriate mitigation measures are not available, it shall issue an injunction, unless it finds, on clear and convincing evidence, that the public interest and necessity require otherwise. The Attorney General shall represent the commission and the state in litigation concerning affairs of the commission, unless the Attorney General has determined to represent the agency against whom the commission's action is directed, in which case the commission shall be authorized to employ other counsel. In any action to enforce the provisions of this subdivision the commission shall introduce evidence showing that such cemetery, place, site, or shrine has been historically regarded as a sacred or sanctified place by Native American people and represents a place of unique historical and cultural significance to an Indian tribe or community.

(h) To request and utilize the advice and service of all federal, state, local, and regional agencies.

(i) To assist Native Americans in obtaining appropriate access to sacred places that are located on public lands for ceremonial or spiritual activities.

(j) To assist state agencies in any negotiations with agencies of the federal government for the protection of Native American sacred places that are located on federal lands.

(k) To mediate, upon application of either of the parties, disputes arising between landowners and known descendents relating to the treatment and disposition of Native American human burials, skeletal remains, and items associated with Native American burials.

The agreements shall provide protection to Native American human burials and skeletal remains from vandalism and inadvertent destruction and provide for sensitive treatment and disposition of Native American burials, skeletal remains, and associated grave goods consistent with the planned use of, or the approved project on, the land.

(l) To assist interested landowners in developing agreements with appropriate Native American groups for treating or disposing, with appropriate dignity, of the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials.

5097.95. Each state and local agency shall cooperate with the commission in carrying out its duties under this chapter. Such cooperation shall include, but is not limited to, transmitting copies, at the commission's expense, of appropriate sections of all environmental impact reports relating to property identified by the commission as of special religious significance to Native Americans or which is reasonably foreseeable as such property.

5097.96. The commission may prepare an inventory of Native American sacred places that are located on public lands and shall review the current administrative and statutory protections accorded to such places. The commission shall submit a report to the Legislature no later than January 1, 1979, in which the commission shall report its findings as a result of these efforts and shall recommend such actions as the commission deems necessary to preserve these sacred places and to protect the free exercise of the Native American religions.

5097.97. In the event that any Native American organization, tribe, group, or individual advises the commission that a proposed action by a public agency may cause severe or irreparable damage to a Native American sanctified cemetery, place of worship, religious or ceremonial site, or sacred shrine located on public property, or may bar appropriate access thereto by Native Americans, the commission shall conduct an investigation as to the effect of the proposed action.

Where the commission finds, after a public hearing, that the proposed action would result in such damage or interference, the commission may recommend mitigation measures for consideration by the public agency proposing to take such action. If the public agency fails to accept the mitigation measures, and if the commission finds that the proposed action would do severe and irreparable damage to a Native American sanctified cemetery, place of worship, religious or

ceremonial site, or sacred shrine located on public property, the commission may ask the Attorney General to take appropriate legal action pursuant to subdivision (g) of Section **5097.94**.

5097.98. (a) Whenever the commission receives notification of a discovery of Native American human remains from a county coroner pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, it shall immediately notify those persons it believes to be most likely descended from the deceased Native American. The descendents may, with the permission of the owner of the land, or his or her authorized representative, inspect the site of the discovery of the Native American remains and may recommend to the owner or the person responsible for the excavation work means for treating or disposing, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any associated grave goods. The descendents shall complete their inspection and make their recommendation within 24 hours of their notification by the Native American Heritage Commission. The recommendation may include the scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.

(b) Whenever the commission is unable to identify a descendent, or the descendent identified fails to make a recommendation, or the landowner or his or her authorized representative rejects the recommendation of the descendent and the mediation provided for in subdivision (k) of Section 5097.94 fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner, the landowner or his or her authorized representative shall reinter the human remains and items associated with Native American burials with appropriate dignity on the property in a location not subject to further subsurface disturbance.

(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 5097.9, the provisions of this section, including those actions taken by the landowner or his or her authorized representative to implement this section and any action taken to implement an agreement developed pursuant to subdivision (l) of Section 5097.94, shall be exempt from the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000)).

(d) Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 30244, the provisions of this section, including those actions taken by the landowner or his or her authorized representative to implement this section, and any action taken to implement an agreement developed pursuant to subdivision (l) of Section 5097.94 shall be exempt from the requirements of the California Coastal Act of 1976 (Division 20 (commencing with Section 30000)).

5097.99. (a) No person shall obtain or possess any Native American artifacts or human remains which are taken from a Native American grave or cairn on or after January 1, 1984, except as otherwise provided by law or in accordance with an agreement reached pursuant to subdivision (l) of Section 5097.94 or pursuant to Section 5097.98.

(b) Any person who knowingly or willfully obtains or possesses any Native American artifacts or human remains which are taken from a Native American grave or cairn after January 1, 1988, except as otherwise provided by law or in accordance with an agreement reached pursuant to subdivision (l) of Section 5097.94 or pursuant to Section 5097.98, is guilty of a felony which is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison.

(c) Any person who removes, without authority of law, any Native American artifacts or human remains from a Native American grave or cairn with an intent to sell or dissect or with malice or wantonness is guilty of a felony which is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison.

5097.991. It is the policy of the state that Native American remains and associated grave artifacts shall be repatriated.

PRC Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1 (CEQA Statutes)

***CDF Editorial Note:** Two sections exist in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) statutes that specifically address the protection of archaeological and historical resources. These are provided below. Much more detailed guidance is provided in the implementing regulations, the **CEQA Guidelines**, the relevant portions of which are included following the CEQA statutes.*

21083.2. Effect of project on archaeological resources; environmental impact report; mitigation measures

(a) As part of the determination made pursuant to Section 21080.1, the lead agency shall determine whether the project may have a significant effect on archaeological resources. If the lead agency determines that the project may have a significant effect on unique archaeological resources, the environmental impact report shall address the issue of those resources. An environmental impact report, if otherwise necessary, shall not address the issue of nonunique archaeological resources. A negative declaration shall be issued with respect to a project if, but

for the issue of nonunique archaeological resources, the negative declaration would be otherwise issued.

(b) If it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts to be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. Examples of that treatment, in no order of preference, may include, but are not limited to, any of the following:

- (1) Planning construction to avoid archaeological sites.
- (2) Deeding archaeological sites into permanent conservation easements.
- (3) Capping or covering archaeological sites with a layer of soil before building on the sites.
- (4) Planning parks, greenspace, or other open space to incorporate archaeological sites.

(c) To the extent that unique archaeological resources are not preserved in place or not left in an undisturbed state, mitigation measures shall be required as provided in this subdivision. The project applicant shall provide a guarantee to the lead agency to pay one-half the estimated cost of mitigating the significant effects of the project on unique archaeological resources. In determining payment, the lead agency shall give due consideration to the in-kind value of project design or expenditures that are intended to permit any or all archaeological resources or California Native American culturally significant sites to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. When a final decision is made to carry out or approve the project, the lead agency shall, if necessary, reduce the specified mitigation measures to those that can be funded with the money guaranteed by the project applicant plus the money voluntarily guaranteed by any other person or persons for those mitigation purposes. In order to allow time for interested persons to provide the funding guarantee referred to in this subdivision, a final decision to carry out or approve a project shall not occur sooner than 60 days after completion of the recommended special environmental impact report required by this section.

(d) Excavation as mitigation shall be restricted to those parts of the unique archaeological resource that would be damaged or destroyed by the project. Excavation as mitigation shall not be required for a unique archaeological resource if the lead agency determines that testing or studies already completed have adequately recovered the scientifically consequential information from and about the resource, if this determination is documented in the environmental impact report.

(e) In no event shall the amount paid by a project applicant for mitigation measures required pursuant to subdivision (c) exceed the following amounts:

- (1) An amount equal to one-half of 1 percent of the projected cost of the project for mitigation measures undertaken within the site boundaries of a commercial or industrial project.
- (2) An amount equal to three-fourths of 1 percent of the projected cost of the project for mitigation measures undertaken within the site boundaries of a housing project consisting of a single unit.
- (3) If a housing project consists of more than a single unit, an amount equal to three-fourths of 1 percent of the projected cost of the project for mitigation measures undertaken within the site boundaries of the project for the first unit plus the sum of the following:
 - (A) Two hundred dollars (\$200) per unit for any of the next 99 units.
 - (B) One hundred fifty dollars (\$150) per unit for any of the next 400 units.
 - (C) One hundred dollars (\$100) per unit in excess of 500 units.

(f) Unless special or unusual circumstances warrant an exception, the field excavation phase of an approved mitigation plan shall be completed within 90 days after final approval necessary to implement the physical development of the project or, if a phased project, in connection with the phased portion to which the specific mitigation measures are applicable. However, the project applicant may extend that period if he or she so elects. Nothing in this section shall nullify protections for Indian cemeteries under any other provision of law.

(g) As used in this section, "unique archaeological resource" means an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the

current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

(1) Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.

(2) Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.

(3) Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

(h) As used in this section, "nonunique archaeological resource" means an archaeological artifact, object, or site that does not meet the criteria in subdivision (g). A nonunique archaeological resource need be given no further consideration, other than the simple recording of its existence by the lead agency if it so elects.

(i) As part of the objectives, criteria, and procedures required by Section 21082 or as part of conditions imposed for mitigation, a lead agency may make provisions for archaeological sites accidentally discovered during construction. These provisions may include an immediate evaluation of the find. If the find is determined to be a unique archaeological resource, contingency funding and a time allotment sufficient to allow recovering an archaeological sample or to employ one of the avoidance measures may be required under the provisions set forth in this section. Construction work may continue on other parts of the building site while archaeological mitigation takes place.

(j) This section does not apply to any project described in subdivision (a) or (b) of Section 21065 if the lead agency elects to comply with all other applicable provisions of this division. This section does not apply to any project described in subdivision (c) of Section 21065 if the applicant and the lead agency jointly elect to comply with all other applicable provisions of this division.

(k) Any additional costs to any local agency as a result of complying with this section with respect to a project of other than a public agency shall be borne by the project applicant.

(l) Nothing in this section is intended to affect or modify the requirements of Section 21084 or 21084.1.

21084.1. Significant effect on environment; causation

A project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. For purposes of this section, an historical resource is a resource listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources. Historical resources included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1, or deemed significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (g) of Section 5024.1, are presumed to be historically or culturally significant for purposes of this section, unless the preponderance of the evidence demonstrates that the resource is not historically or culturally significant. The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources, not included in a local register of historical resources, or not deemed significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (g) of Section 5024.1 shall not preclude a lead agency from determining whether the resource may be an historical resource for purposes of this section.

**14 CCR Sections 15064.5 through 15360
California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines**

CDF Editorial Note: *The following text contains those sections of the current **CEQA Guidelines** that provide specific reference and direction for the protection of archaeological or historical resources. The **CEQA Guidelines** are the implementing regulations for **CEQA** statutes, codified in Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR). These sections include the extensive set of revisions adopted by the Resources Agency in October 1998 that became effective on January 1, 1999. Note that the former Appendix K has been deleted. The still relevant guidance it contained was moved into the body of the Guidelines in new sections 15064.5 and 15126.4(b). The applicable portion of Appendix G (The Environmental Checklist Form) is also included in this package. Readers are encouraged to review current information on **CEQA Guidelines**, **Statutes**, recent case law, etc, by visiting the state web site at the following address:*

<http://ceres.ca.gov/planning/ceqa/>

The following Sections of 14 CCR are included herein:

15064.5.	Determining the Significance of Impacts to Archaeological and Historical Resources
15097.	Mitigation Monitoring or Reporting
15120.	General
15126.2	Consideration and Discussion of Significant Environmental Impacts
15126.4	Consideration and Discussion of Mitigation Measures to Minimize Significant Effects
15181.	Housing and Neighborhood Commercial Facilities in Urbanized Areas
15269.	Emergency Projects
15279.	Housing for Agricultural Employees
15280.	Lower-income Housing Projects
15282.	Other Statutory Exemptions
15300.2.	Exceptions
15316.	Transfer of Ownership of Land in Order to Create Parks
15325.	Transfers of Ownership of Interest In Land to Preserve Existing Natural Conditions and Historical Resources
15331.	Historical Resource Restoration/Rehabilitation
15360.	Definition of "Environment"
Appendix G	Environmental Checklist Form (Portion)

15064.5. Determining the Significance of Impacts to Archaeological and Historical Resources

(a) For purposes of this section, the term "historical resources" shall include the following:

(1) A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4850 et seq.).

(2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant

unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.

(3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852) including the following:

(A) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;

(B) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;

(C) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or

(D) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

(4) The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code), or identified in an historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in Public Resources Code sections 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

(b) A project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment.

(1) Substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired.

(2) The significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project:

(A) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources; or

(B) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or

(C) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

(3) Generally, a project that follows the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings or the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings (1995), Weeks and Grimmer, shall be considered as mitigated to a level of less than a significant impact on the historical resource.

(4) A lead agency shall identify potentially feasible measures to mitigate significant adverse changes in the significance of an historical resource. The lead agency shall ensure that any adopted measures to mitigate or avoid significant adverse changes are fully enforceable through permit conditions, agreements, or other measures.

(5) When a project will affect state-owned historical resources, as described in Public Resources

Code Section 5024, and the lead agency is a state agency, the lead agency shall consult with the State Historic Preservation Officer as provided in Public Resources Code Section 5024.5. Consultation should be coordinated in a timely fashion with the preparation of environmental documents.

(c) CEQA applies to effects on archaeological sites.

(1) When a project will impact an archaeological site, a lead agency shall first determine whether the site is an historical resource, as defined in subsection (a).

(2) If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is an historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the Public Resources Code, and this section, Section 15126.4 of the Guidelines, and the limits contained in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code do not apply.

(3) If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria defined in subsection (a), but does meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of section 21083.2. The time and cost limitations described in Public Resources Code Section 21083.2 (c-f) do not apply to surveys and site evaluation activities intended to determine whether the project location contains unique archaeological resources.

(4) If an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor an historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect on it are noted in the Initial Study or EIR, if one is prepared to address impacts on other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA process.

(d) When an initial study identifies the existence of, or the probable likelihood, of Native American human remains within the project, a lead agency shall work with the appropriate native Americans as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission as provided in Public Resources Code SS5097.98. The applicant may develop an agreement for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission. Action implementing such an agreement is exempt from:

(1) The general prohibition on disinterring, disturbing, or removing human remains from any location other than a dedicated cemetery (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5).

(2) The requirements of CEQA and the Coastal Act.

(e) In the event of the accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, the following steps should be taken:

(1) There shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent human remains until:

(A) The coroner of the county in which the remains are discovered must be contacted to determine that no investigation of the cause of death is required, and

(B) If the coroner determines the remains to be Native American:

1. The coroner shall contact the Native American Heritage Commission within 24 hours.

2. The Native American Heritage Commission shall identify the person or persons it believes to be the most likely descended from the deceased Native American.

3. The most likely descendent may make recommendations to the landowner or the person responsible for the excavation work, for means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any associated grave goods as provided in Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, or

(2) Where the following conditions occur, the landowner or his authorized representative shall rebury the Native American human remains and associated grave goods with appropriate dignity on the property in a location not subject to further subsurface disturbance.

(A) The Native American Heritage Commission is unable to identify a most likely descendent or the most likely descendent failed to make a recommendation within 24 hours after being notified

by the commission.

(B) The descendant identified fails to make a recommendation; or

(C) The landowner or his authorized representative rejects the recommendation of the descendant, and the mediation by the Native American Heritage Commission fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner.

(f) As part of the objectives, criteria, and procedures required by Section 21082 of the Public Resources Code, a lead agency should make provisions for historical or unique archaeological resources accidentally discovered during construction. These provisions should include an immediate evaluation of the find by a qualified archaeologist. If the find is determined to be an historical or unique archaeological resource, contingency funding and a time allotment sufficient to allow for implementation of avoidance measures or appropriate mitigation should be available. Work could continue on other parts of the building site while historical or unique archaeological resource mitigation takes place.

Note: *Authority: Sections 21083 and 21087, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 21083.2, 21084, and 21084.1, Public Resources Code; Citizens for Responsible Development in West Hollywood v. City of West Hollywood (1995) 39 Cal.App.4th 490.*

Discussion: This section establishes rules for the analysis of historical resources, including archaeological resources, in order to determine whether a project may have a substantial adverse effect on the significance of the resource. This incorporates provisions previously contained in Appendix K of the Guidelines. Subsection (a) relies upon the holding in *League for Protection of Oakland Architectural and Historic Resources v. City of Oakland* (1997) 52 Cal.App.4th 896 to describe the relative significance of resources which are listed in the California Register of Historical Resources, listed in a local register or survey or eligible for listing, or that may be considered locally significant despite not being listed or eligible for listing. Subsection (b) describes those actions that have substantial adverse effects. Subsection (c) describes the relationship between historical resources and archaeological resources, as well as limits on the cost of mitigating impacts on unique archaeological resources. Subsections (d) and (e) discuss the protocol to be followed if Native American or other human remains are discovered.

15097. Mitigation Monitoring or Reporting.

(a) This section applies when a public agency has made the findings required under paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of Section 15091 relative to an EIR or adopted a mitigated negative declaration in conjunction with approving a project. In order to ensure that the mitigation measures and project revisions identified in the EIR or negative declaration are implemented, the public agency shall adopt a program for monitoring or reporting on the revisions which it has required in the project and the measures it has imposed to mitigate or avoid significant environmental effects. A public agency may delegate reporting or monitoring responsibilities to another public agency or to a private entity which accepts the delegation; however, until mitigation measures have been completed the lead agency remains responsible for ensuring that implementation of the mitigation measures occurs in accordance with the program.

(b) Where the project at issue is the adoption of a general plan, specific plan, community plan or other plan-level document (zoning, ordinance, regulation, policy), the monitoring plan shall apply to policies and any other portion of the plan that is a mitigation measure or adopted alternative. The monitoring plan may consist of policies included in plan-level documents. The annual report on general plan status required pursuant to the Government Code is one example of a reporting program for adoption of a city or county general plan.

(c) The public agency may choose whether its program will monitor mitigation, report on mitigation, or both. "Reporting" generally consists of a written compliance review that is presented to the decision making body or authorized staff person. A report may be required at

various stages during project implementation or upon completion of the mitigation measure. "Monitoring" is generally an ongoing or periodic process of project oversight. There is often no clear distinction between monitoring and reporting and the program best suited to ensuring compliance in any given instance will usually involve elements of both. The choice of program may be guided by the following:

(1) Reporting is suited to projects which have readily measurable or quantitative mitigation measures or which already involve regular review. For example, a report may be required upon issuance of final occupancy to a project whose mitigation measures were confirmed by building inspection.

(2) Monitoring is suited to projects with complex mitigation measures, such as wetlands restoration or archaeological protection, which may exceed the expertise of the local agency to oversee, are expected to be implemented over a period of time, or require careful implementation to assure compliance.

(3) Reporting and monitoring are suited to all but the most simple projects. Monitoring ensures that project compliance is checked on a regular basis during and, if necessary after, implementation. Reporting ensures that the approving agency is informed of compliance with mitigation requirements.

(d) Lead and responsible agencies should coordinate their mitigation monitoring or reporting programs where possible. Generally, lead and responsible agencies for a given project will adopt separate and different monitoring or reporting programs. This occurs because of any of the following reasons: the agencies have adopted and are responsible for reporting on or monitoring different mitigation measures; the agencies are deciding on the project at different times; each agency has the discretion to choose its own approach to monitoring or reporting; and each agency has its own special expertise.

(e) At its discretion, an agency may adopt standardized policies and requirements to guide individually adopted monitoring or reporting programs. Standardized policies and requirements may describe, but are not limited to:

(1) The relative responsibilities of various departments within the agency for various aspects of monitoring or reporting, including lead responsibility for administering typical programs and support responsibilities.

(2) The responsibilities of the project proponent.

(3) Agency guidelines for preparing monitoring or reporting programs.

(4) General standards for determining project compliance with the mitigation measures or revisions and related conditions of approval.

(5) Enforcement procedures for noncompliance, including provisions for administrative appeal.

(6) Process for informing staff and decision makers of the relative success of mitigation measures and using those results to improve future mitigation measures.

(f) Where a trustee agency, in timely commenting upon a draft EIR or a proposed mitigated negative declaration, proposes mitigation measures or project revisions for incorporation into a project, that agency, at the same time, shall prepare and submit to the lead or responsible agency a draft monitoring or reporting program for those measures or revisions. The lead or responsible agency may use this information in preparing its monitoring or reporting program.

(g) When a project is of statewide, regional, or areawide importance, any transportation information generated by a required monitoring or reporting program shall be submitted to the transportation planning agency in the region where the project is located. Each transportation-planning agency shall adopt guidelines for the submittal of such information.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 21083 and 21087, Public Resources Code. References: Sections 21081.6 and 21081.7, Public Resources Code.

Discussion: This section reflects the mitigation monitoring and reporting program requirements of

Public Resources Code section 21081.6. It offers suggestions for the content of such programs and recommends that lead and responsible agencies coordinate their programs to ensure that all mitigation measures that are to be implemented will be either monitored, reported on, or both.

15120. General

(a) Environmental Impact Reports shall contain the information outlined in this article, but the format of the document may be varied. Each element must be covered, and when these elements are not separated into distinct sections, the document shall state where in the document each element is discussed.

(b) The EIR may be prepared as a separate document, as part of a general plan, or as part of a project report. If prepared as a part of the project report, it must still contain one separate and distinguishable section providing either analysis of all the subjects required in an EIR or, as a minimum, a table showing where each of the subjects is discussed. When the Lead Agency is a state agency, the EIR shall be included as part of the regular project report if such a report is used in the agency's existing review and budgetary process.

(c) Draft EIRs shall contain the information required by Sections 15122 through 15131. Final EIRs shall contain the same information and the subjects described in Section 15132.

(d) No document prepared pursuant to this article that is available for public examination shall include a "trade secret" as defined in Section 6254.7 of the Government Code, information about the location of archaeological sites and sacred lands, or any other information that is subject to the disclosure restrictions of Section 6254 of the Government Code.

Note: *Authority cited: Sections 21083 and 21087, Public Resources Code; Reference: Sections 21100 and 21105, Public Resources Code.*

Discussion: This section provides general information on the EIR document. The document may be prepared in a wide variety of formats so long as the essential elements of information are included. In order to promote public understanding of the document, the Guidelines require that when the required elements are not separated into distinct sections, the document must include a statement as to where each element is discussed.

Subsection (b) is also designed to allow Lead Agencies flexibility in preparing the document. This section provides that the EIR may be a separate document by itself, or the EIR may be included within another document. Where the EIR is included within another document, the EIR must be a distinguishable section of that larger document. The flexibility allowed by this section enables Lead Agencies to achieve efficiencies in different situations. For example, where a Local Agency Formation Commission has prepared a large document analyzing the effects of a proposed annexation, the LAFCO may reduce its cost by including the EIR within the larger document. The decision in *Russian Hill Improvement Association v. Board of Permit Appeals*, (1974) 44 Cal. App. 3d 158 ruled that the EIR must be a separate, distinguishable document rather than merely a collection of reports prepared for some other purpose. This section allows agencies to combine the EIR with other documents so long as the EIR is a separate identifiable entity that would meet the standards of the Russian Hill decision.

Subsection (c) highlights the differences in contents for draft EIRs and final EIRs. The Guidelines refer so often to draft or final EIRs that the contents should be identified in the introductory section in the article on EIR contents.

Subsection (d) clarifies that limitations on the disclosure of "trade secrets" and archaeological sites established by state law outside of CEQA also apply to environmental documents. Limiting

disclosure of archaeological sites and sacred lands is particularly important in order to reduce the chances that they might be damaged or destroyed by collectors.

15126.2 Consideration and Discussion of Significant Environmental Impacts.

(a) The Significant Environmental Effects of the Proposed Project. An EIR shall identify and focus on the significant environmental effects of the proposed project. In assessing the impact of a proposed project on the environment, the lead agency should normally limit its examination to changes in the existing physical conditions in the affected area as they exist at the time the notice of preparation is published, or where no notice of preparation is published, at the time environmental analysis is commenced. Direct and indirect significant effects of the project on the environment shall be clearly identified and described, giving due consideration to both the short-term and long-term effects. The discussion should include relevant specifics of the area, the resources involved, physical changes, alterations to ecological systems, and changes induced in population distribution, population concentration, the human use of the land (including commercial and residential development), health and safety problems caused by the physical changes, and other aspects of the resource base such as water, historical resources, scenic quality, and public services. The EIR shall also analyze any significant environmental effects the project might cause by bringing development and people into the area affected. For example, an EIR on a subdivision astride an active fault line should identify as a significant effect the seismic hazard to future occupants of the subdivision. The subdivision would have the effect of attracting people to the location and exposing them to the hazards found there.

(b) Significant Environmental Effects Which Cannot be Avoided if the Proposed Project is Implemented. Describe any significant impacts, including those that can be mitigated but not reduced to a level of insignificance. Where there are impacts that cannot be alleviated without imposing an alternative design, their implications and the reasons why the project is being proposed, notwithstanding their effect, should be described.

(c) Significant Irreversible Environmental Changes Which Would be Caused by the Proposed Project Should it be Implemented. Uses of nonrenewable resources during the initial and continued phases of the project may be irreversible since a large commitment of such resources makes removal or nonuse thereafter unlikely. Primary impacts and, particularly, secondary impacts (such as highway improvement which provides access to a previously inaccessible area) generally commit future generations to similar uses. Also irreversible damage can result from environmental accidents associated with the project. Irrecoverable commitments of resources should be evaluated to assure that such current consumption is justified.

(d) Growth-Inducing Impact of the Proposed Project. Discuss the ways in which the proposed project could foster economic or population growth, or the construction of additional housing, either directly or indirectly, in the surrounding environment. Included in this are projects which would remove obstacles to population growth (a major expansion of a waste water treatment plant might, for example, allow for more construction in service areas). Increases in the population may tax existing community service facilities, requiring construction of new facilities that could cause significant environmental effects. Also discuss the characteristic of some projects which may encourage and facilitate other activities that could significantly affect the environment, either individually or cumulatively. It must not be assumed that growth in any area is necessarily beneficial, detrimental, or of little significance to the environment.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 21083 and 21087, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 21002, 21003, and 21100, Public Resources Code; *Citizens of Goleta Valley v. Board of Supervisors*, (1990) 52 Cal.3d 553; *Laurel Heights Improvement Association v. Regents of the University of California*, (1988) 47 Cal.3d 376; *Gentry v. City of Murrieta* (1995) 36 Cal.App.4th 1359; and *Laurel Heights Improvement Association v. Regents of the University of California* (1993) 6 Cal.4th 1112; *Goleta Union School Dist. v. Regents of the Univ. Of Calif*

Discussion: This section describes how an EIR must identify and focus on the significant environmental effects, unavoidable significant environmental effects, significant irreversible environmental changes, and growth-inducing impacts which may result from a project. Subsection (a) reiterates the baseline discussion contained in section 15125. Subsection (d), discussing growth-inducing impacts, clarifies that the construction of new facilities may be important because that construction itself may have significant effects.

15126.4 Consideration and Discussion of Mitigation Measures Proposed to Minimize Significant Effects.

(a) Mitigation Measures in General.

(1) An EIR shall describe feasible measures that could minimize significant adverse impacts, including where relevant, inefficient and unnecessary consumption of energy.

(A) The discussion of mitigation measures shall distinguish between the measures that are proposed by project proponents to be included in the project and other measures proposed by the lead, responsible or trustee agency or other persons which are not included but the lead agency determines could reasonably be expected to reduce adverse impacts if required as conditions of approving the project. This discussion shall identify mitigation measures for each significant environmental effect identified in the EIR.

(B) Where several measures are available to mitigate an impact, each should be discussed and the basis for selecting a particular measure should be identified. Formulation of mitigation measures should not be deferred until some future time. However, measures may specify performance standards that would mitigate the significant effect of the project and which may be accomplished in more than one specified way.

(C) Energy conservation measures, as well as other appropriate mitigation measures, shall be discussed when relevant. Examples of energy conservation measures are provided in Appendix F.

(D) If a mitigation measure would cause one or more significant effects in addition to those that would be caused by the project as proposed, the effects of the mitigation measure shall be discussed but in less detail than the significant effects of the project as proposed. (*Stevens v. City of Glendale*(1981) 125 Cal.App.3d 986.)

(2) Mitigation measures must be fully enforceable through permit conditions, agreements, or other legally binding instruments. In the case of the adoption of a plan, policy, regulation, or other public project, mitigation measures can be incorporated into the plan, policy, regulation, or project design.

(3) Mitigation measures are not required for effects that are not found to be significant.

(4) Mitigation measures must be consistent with all applicable constitutional requirements, including the following:

(A) There must be an essential nexus (i.e. connection) between the mitigation measure and a legitimate governmental interest. *Nollan v. California Coastal Commission*, 483 U.S. 825 (1987); and

(B) The mitigation measure must be "roughly proportional" to the impacts of the project. *Dolan v. City of Tigard*, 512 U.S. 374 (1994). Where the mitigation measure is an ad hoc exaction, it must be "roughly proportional" to the impacts of the project. *Ehrlich v. City of Culver City* (1996) 12 Cal.4th 854.

(5) If the lead agency determines that a mitigation measure cannot be legally imposed, the measure need not be proposed or analyzed. Instead, the EIR may simply reference that fact and briefly explain the reasons underlying the lead agency's determination.

(b) Mitigation Measures Related to Impacts on Historical Resources.

(1) Where maintenance, repair, stabilization, rehabilitation, restoration, preservation,

conservation or reconstruction of the historical resource will be conducted in a manner consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings (1995), Weeks and Grimmer, the project's impact on the historical resource shall generally be considered mitigated below a level of significance and thus is not significant.

(2) In some circumstances, documentation of an historical resource, by way of historic narrative, photographs or architectural drawings, as mitigation for the effects of demolition of the resource will not mitigate the effects to a point where clearly no significant effect on the environment would occur.

(3) Public agencies should, whenever feasible, seek to avoid damaging effects on any historical resource of an archaeological nature. The following factors shall be considered and discussed in an EIR for a project involving such an archaeological site:

(A) Preservation in place is the preferred manner of mitigating impacts to archaeological sites. Preservation in place maintains the relationship between artifacts and the archaeological context. Preservation may also avoid conflict with religious or cultural values of groups associated with the site.

(B) Preservation in place may be accomplished by, but is not limited to, the following:

1. Planning construction to avoid archaeological sites;
2. Incorporation of sites within parks, greenspace, or other open space;
3. Covering the archaeological sites with a layer of chemically stable soil before building tennis courts, parking lots, or similar facilities on the site.
4. Deeding the site into a permanent conservation easement.

(C) When data recovery through excavation is the only feasible mitigation, a data recovery plan, which makes provision for adequately recovering the scientifically consequential information from and about the historical resource, shall be prepared and adopted prior to any excavation being undertaken. Such studies shall be deposited with the California Historical Resources Regional Information Center. Archaeological sites known to contain human remains shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 7050.5 Health and Safety Code.

(D) Data recovery shall not be required for an historical resource if the lead agency determines that testing or studies already completed have adequately recovered the scientifically consequential information from and about the archaeological or historical resource, provided that the determination is documented in the EIR and that the studies are deposited with the California Historical Resources Regional Information Center.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 21083 and 21087, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 21002, 21003, 21100, and 21084.1, Public Resources Code; *Citizens of Goleta Valley v. Board of Supervisors*, (1990) 52 Cal.3d 553; *Laurel Heights Improvement Association v. Regents of the University of California*, (1988) 47 Cal.3d 376; *Gentry v. City of Murrieta* (1995) 36 Cal.App.4th 1359; and *Laurel Heights Improvement Association v. Regents of the University of California* (1993) 6 Cal.4th 1112; *Sacramento Old City Assn. v. City Council of Sacramento* (1991) 229 Cal.App.3d 1011.

Discussion: This section describes the requirements for and selection of feasible mitigation measures. Subsection (a) reminds EIR preparers that the formulation of mitigation measures should not be deferred to a later time, but that mitigation measures may specify performance standards that will result in mitigation and may be undertaken in more than one way. Subsection (a) specifies that measures must be fully enforceable through permit conditions or other requirements. It also offers a reminder that mitigation measures can be subject to Constitutional "takings" principles. Further, it clarifies that mitigation measures are not required for impacts that are not significant.

Subsection (b) describes how impacts to historical resources may be mitigated. It provides that compliance with federal standards for the treatment of historic properties will generally avoid a significant effect on the resource. It also clarifies that where a historic resource is to be demolished, documentation of the resource usually falls short of full mitigation. In addition, subsection (b) describes the factors to be considered and discussed in an EIR for a project involving an archaeological site.

15181. Housing and Neighborhood Commercial Facilities in Urbanized Areas

(a) A Lead Agency may approve a project involving the construction of housing or neighborhood commercial facilities in an urbanized area with the use of an EIR or Negative Declaration previously prepared for a specific plan, local coastal program, or port master plan if the Lead Agency complies with the requirements of this section.

(b) The procedures for complying with this section are as follows:

(1) The Lead Agency shall conduct an Initial Study to determine whether the project may have one or more significant effects on the environment.

(2) The Lead Agency shall give notice of its proposed use of a previously prepared EIR to all persons who had submitted a written request for notice and shall also give notice by either:

(A) Posting notice on and off the site in the area where the project would be located, or

(B) Mailing notice directly to owners of property contiguous to the project site.

(3) The Lead Agency shall make the following findings with regard to planning and the previously prepared EIR.

(A) That the project is consistent with either:

1. A specific plan which was adopted for the area pursuant to Article 8 (commencing with Section 65450), Article 9 (commencing with Section 65500), and Article 10 (commencing with Section 65550) of Chapter 3 of Title 7 of the Government Code, or

2. A local coastal program or port master plan certified pursuant to Article 2 (commencing with Section 30510) of Chapter 6 of Division 20 of the Public Resources Code.

(B) That the specific plan, local coastal program, or port master plan was adopted not more than five years prior to the finding made pursuant to this subsection and that the method of adoption was the procedure specified by Article 9 (commencing with Section 65500) of Chapter 3 of Title 7 of the Government Code for adopting specific plans and regulations.

(C) That the specific plan or local coastal program or port master plan was the subject of a certified Environmental Impact Report.

(D) That the Environmental Impact Report is sufficiently detailed so that all the significant effects of the project on the environment and measures necessary to mitigate or avoid any such effects can be determined. This examination of the previously prepared EIR shall include a further, specific finding as to:

1. Whether there would be any significant physical effects on existing structures and neighborhoods of historical or aesthetic significance if any exist in the area covered by the plan or program, and

2. Whether measures necessary to mitigate or avoid such effects are included in the EIR.

(E) That a subsequent EIR is not required pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21166 and Guidelines Section 15162.

(4) The Lead Agency shall make one or more findings as required by Section 15091 with regard to mitigating or avoiding each significant effect that the project would have on the environment.

(5) The Lead Agency shall file a Notice of Determination with the county clerk if the Lead Agency approves the project.

(c) As used in this section, "neighborhood commercial facilities" means those commercial facilities which are an integral part of a project involving the construction of housing and which will serve the residents of such housing.

(d) As used in this section, "urbanized area" means only those areas mapped and designated as

urbanized by the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 21083 and 21087, Public Resources Code;
Reference: Section 21080.7, Public Resources Code.

Discussion: This section describes and interprets the special rules that apply to construction of housing and neighborhood commercial facilities in urbanized areas. Subsection (a) provides a brief summary and introduction to the concepts in this section. Subsection (b) spells out the procedures to be followed and the detailed findings that must be made in order to comply with the section.

15269. Emergency Projects

The following emergency projects are exempt from the requirements of CEQA.

(a) Projects to maintain, repair, restore, demolish, or replace property or facilities damaged or destroyed as a result of a disaster in a disaster stricken area in which a state of emergency has been proclaimed by the Governor pursuant to the California Emergency Services Act, commencing with Section 8550 of the Government Code. This includes projects that will remove, destroy, or significantly alter an historical resource when that resource represents an imminent threat to the public of bodily harm or of damage to adjacent property or when the project has received a determination by the State Office of Historic Preservation pursuant to Section 5028(b) of Public Resources Code.

(b) Emergency repairs to publicly or privately owned service facilities necessary to maintain service essential to the public health, safety or welfare.

(c) Specific actions necessary to prevent or mitigate an emergency. This does not include long-term projects undertaken for the purpose of preventing or mitigating a situation that has a low probability of occurrence in the short-term.

(d) Projects undertaken, carried out, or approved by a public agency to maintain, repair, or restore an existing highway damaged by fire, flood, storm, earthquake, land subsidence, gradual earth movement, or landslide, provided that the project is within the existing right of way of that highway and is initiated within one year of the damage occurring. This exemption does not apply to highways designated as official state scenic highways, nor any project undertaken, carried out, or approved by a public agency to expand or widen a highway damaged by fire, flood, storm, earthquake, land subsidence, gradual earth movement, or landslide.

(e) Seismic work on highways and bridges pursuant to Section 180.2 of the Streets and Highways Code, Section 180 et seq.

Authority: Sections 21083 and 21087, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 21080(b)(2), (3), and (4), 21080.33 and 21172, Public Resources Code; *Castaic Lake Water Agency v. City of Santa Clarita* (1995) 41 Cal.App.4th 1257; and *Western Municipal Water District of Riverside County v. Superior Court of San Bernardino County* (1987) 187 Cal.App.3d 1104.

Discussion: This section identifies the emergency exemptions from CEQA. The exemptions for emergency repairs to existing highways and for emergency projects involving historical resources that are an imminent threat to the public reflect statutory provisions. Highway repairs are limited to those that do not expand or widen the highway.

In *Western Municipal Water District of Riverside County v. Superior Court of San Bernardino County* (1987) 187 Cal. App. 3d 1104, the court held that an emergency is an occurrence, not a condition, and that the occurrence must involve a clear and imminent danger, demanding immediate attention. In this case, the water district proposed to dewater areas that could potentially be subject to liquefaction in the event of an earthquake. The excess water was to be

pumped out to reduce the hazard as an emergency project. The court, however, ruled that this was not the proper use of this exemption. The imminence of an earthquake is not a condition but a potential event and no real change had yet occurred or could be incontestably foreseen as being mitigated by the proposed actions. The standard of review is there must be substantial evidence in the record to support the agency findings of an emergency, in this case, the Court found inadequate evidence of imminent danger and the subsequent need for immediate action. This holding is now codified in subsection (c).

15279. Housing for Agricultural Employees

(a) CEQA does not apply to any development project that consists of the construction, conversion, or use of residential housing for agricultural employees, as defined below, provided the development is either:

(1) Affordable to lower income households, as defined in Section 50079.5 of the Health and Safety Code, there is no public financial assistance for the development project, and the developer provides sufficient legal commitments to the appropriate local agency to ensure that the housing units will continue to be available to lower-income households for a period of at least 15 years; or

(2) Affordable to low and moderate-income households, as defined in paragraph (2) of subdivision (h) of Section 65589.5 of the Government Code, at monthly housing costs determined pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision (h) of Section 65589.5 of the Government Code, there is public financial assistance for the project, and the developer provides sufficient legal commitments to the appropriate local agency to ensure that the housing units will continue to be available to low and moderate-income households for a period of at least 15 years.

(b) The development must also meet all the following criteria:

(1) It is consistent with the applicable city, county, or city and county general plan as it existed on the date the project application was deemed complete.

(2) It is consistent with the local zoning, as it existed on the date the project application was deemed complete, unless the zoning is inconsistent with the general plan because the city, county, or city and county has not rezoned the property to bring it into consistency with the general plan.

(3) If the project is proposed in an urbanized area, it does not exceed 45 dwelling units, or if it consists of dormitories, barracks or other group living facilities houses not more than 45 agricultural employees, and its site is adjacent on at least two sides to land that has been previously developed.

(4) If the project is proposed in a nonurbanized area, its site is zoned for general agricultural use and the project consists of not more than 20 dwelling units or, if it consists of dormitories, barracks or other group living facilities, it houses not more than 20 agricultural employees.

(5) Its site is not more than five acres in area, except that a project located in an area with a population density of at least 1000 persons per square mile shall not be more than two acres in area.

(6) Its site is, or can be, adequately served by utilities.

(7) Its site has no value as wildlife habitat.

(8) Its site is not included on any list of hazardous waste or other facilities and sites compiled pursuant to Section 65962 of the Government Code.

(9) It will not involve the demolition of, or any substantial adverse change in, any structure that is listed, or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources.

(c) As used in this section, "residential housing for agricultural employees" means housing accommodations for an agricultural employee, as defined in subdivision (b) of Section 1140.4 of the Labor Code.

(d) As used in this section, "urbanized area" means either of the following:

- (1) An area with a population density of at least 1000 persons per square mile; or
- (2) An area with a population density of less than 1000 persons per square mile that is identified as an urban area in the general plan adopted by the applicable city, county, or city and county and was not designated at the time the application was deemed complete as an area reserved for future urban growth.
- (e) This section does not apply if the public agency which is carrying out or approving the development project determines that there is a reasonable possibility that the project would have a significant effect on the environment due to unusual circumstances or that the cumulative impact of successive projects of the same type in the same area over time would be significant.

Note: *Authority cited: Sections 21083 and 21087, Public Resources Code; Reference: Section 21080.10, Public Resources Code.*

Discussion: Public Resources Code section 21080.10 establishes a statutory exemption for agricultural employees housing. The conditions and limitations of this exemption are detailed in this section.

15280. Lower-income Housing Projects

- (a) CEQA does not apply to any development project that consists of the construction, conversion, or use of residential housing consisting of not more than 45 units in an urbanized area, provided that it is either:
 - (1) Affordable to lower-income households, as defined in Section 50079.5 of the Health and Safety Code, and the developer provides sufficient legal commitments to the appropriate local agency to ensure the housing units will continue to be available to lower income households for a period of at least 15 years; or
 - (2) Affordable to low and moderate-income households, as defined in paragraph (2) of subdivision (h) of Section 65589.5 of the Government Code, at monthly housing costs determined pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision (h) of Section 65589.5 of the Government Code.
- (b) The development must also meet all the following criteria:
 - (1) It is consistent with the local jurisdiction's general plan as it existed on the date the project application was deemed complete.
 - (2) It is consistent with the local zoning as it existed on the date the project application was deemed complete, unless the zoning is inconsistent with the general plan because the city, county, or city and county has not rezoned the property to bring it into consistency with the general plan.
 - (3) Its site has been previously developed or is currently developed with urban uses, or the immediately contiguous properties surrounding the site are or have been previously developed with urban uses.
 - (4) Its site is not more than two acres in area.
 - (5) Its site is, or can be, adequately served by utilities.
 - (6) Its site has no value as wildlife habitat.
 - (7) It will not involve the demolition of, or any substantial adverse change in, any district, landmark, object, building, structure, site, area, or place that is listed, or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources.
 - (8) Its site is not included on any list of hazardous waste or other facilities and sites compiled pursuant to Section 65962.5 of the Government Code, and the site has been subject to an assessment by a California registered environmental assessor to determine both the presence of hazardous contaminants, if any, and the potential for exposure of site occupants to significant health hazards from nearby properties and activities.
- (c) For purposes of this section, "urbanized area" means an area that has a population density of

at least 1000 persons per square mile.

(d) If hazardous contaminants are found on the site, they must be removed or any significant effects mitigated to a level of insignificance in order to apply this exemption. If a potential for exposure to significant health hazards from nearby properties and activities is found to exist, the effects of the potential exposure must be mitigated to a level of insignificance in order to apply this exemption. Any removal or mitigation to insignificance must be completed prior to any residential occupancy of the project.

(e) This section does not apply if there is a reasonable possibility that the project would have a significant effect on the environment due to unusual circumstances or due to the related or cumulative impacts of reasonably foreseeable other projects in the vicinity.

Note: *Authority cited: Sections 21083 and 21087, Public Resources Code; Reference: Section 21080.14, Public Resources Code.*

Discussion: Public Resources Code section 21080.14 establishes a statutory exemption for lower-income residential projects in urban areas. The conditions and limitations of this exemption are detailed in this section.

15282. Other Statutory Exemptions

The following is a list of existing statutory exemptions. Each subsection summarizes statutory exemptions found in the California Code. Lead agencies are not to rely on the language contained in the summaries below but must rely on the actual statutory language that creates the exemption. This list is intended to assist lead agencies in finding them, but not as a substitute for them. This section is merely a reference tool.

(a) The notification of discovery of Native American burial sites as set forth in Section 5097.98(c) of the Public Resources Code .

(b) Specified prison facilities as set forth in Sections 21080.01, 21080.02, 21080.03 and 21080.07 of the Public Resources Code.

(c) The lease or purchase of the rail right-of-way used for the San Francisco Peninsula commute service between San Francisco and San Jose as set forth in Section 21080.05 of the Public Resources Code.

(d) Any activity or approval necessary for or incidental to project funding or authorization for the expenditure of funds for the project, by the Rural Economic Development Infrastructure Panel as set forth in Section 21080.08 of the Public Resources Code.

(e) The construction of housing or neighborhood commercial facilities in an urbanized area pursuant to the provisions of Section 21080.7 of the Public Resources Code.

(f) The conversion of an existing rental mobile home park to a resident initiated subdivision, cooperative, or condominium for mobile homes as set forth in Section 21080.8 of the Public Resources Code.

(g) Settlements of title and boundary problems by the State Lands Commission and to exchanges or leases in connection with those settlements as set forth in Section 21080.11 of the Public Resources Code.

(h) Any railroad grade separation project which eliminates an existing grade crossing or which reconstructs an existing grade separation as set forth in Section 21080.13 of the Public Resources Code.

(i) The adoption of an ordinance regarding second units in a single-family or multifamily residential zone by a city or county to implement the provisions of Sections 65852.1 and 65852.2 of the Government Code as set forth in Section 21080.17 of the Public Resources Code .

(j) The closing of any public school or the transfer of students from that public school to another school in which kindergarten or any grades 1 through 12 is maintained as set forth in 21080.18 of the Public Resources Code.

- (k) A project for restriping streets or highways to relieve traffic congestion as set forth in Section 21080.19 of the Public Resources Code.
- (l) The installation of new pipeline or maintenance, repair, restoration, removal, or demolition of an existing pipeline as set forth in Section 21080.21 of the Public Resources Code, as long as the project does not exceed one mile in length.
- (m) The activities and approvals by a local government necessary for the preparation of general plan amendments pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 29763 as set forth in Section 21080.22 of the Public Resources Code. Section 29763 of the Public Resources Code refers to local government amendments made for consistency with the Delta Protection Commission's regional plan.
- (n) Minor alterations to utilities made for the purposes of complying with Sections 4026.7 and 4026.8 of the Health and Safety Code as set forth in Section 21080.26 of the Public Resources Code.
- (o) The adoption of an ordinance exempting a city or county from the provisions of the Solar Shade Control Act as set forth in Section 25985 of the Public Resources Code.
- (p) The acquisition of land by the Department of Transportation if received or acquired within a statewide or regional priority corridor designated pursuant to Section 65081.3 of the Government Code as set forth in Section 33911 of the Public Resources Code.
- (q) The adoption or amendment of a nondisposal facility element as set forth in Section 41735 of the Public Resources Code.
- (r) Cooperative agreements for the development of Solid Waste Management Facilities on Indian country as set forth in Section 44203(g) of the Public Resources Code.
- (s) Determinations made regarding a city or county's regional housing needs as set forth in Section 65584 of the Government Code.
- (t) Any action necessary to bring a general plan or relevant mandatory element of the general plan into compliance pursuant to a court order as set forth in Section 65759 of the Government Code.
- (u) Industrial Development Authority activities as set forth in Section 91543 of the Government Code.
- (v) Temporary changes in the point of diversion, place of use, of purpose of use due to a transfer or exchange of water or water rights as set forth in Section 1729 of the Water Code.
- (w) The preparation and adoption of Urban Water Management Plans pursuant to the provisions of Section 10652 of the Water Code.

Note: *Authority: Sections 21083 and 21087, Public Resources Code; References: Sections 5097.98(c), 21080.01, 21080.02, 21080.03, 21080.05, 21080.07, 21080.08, 21080.7, 21080.8, 21080.11, 21080.13, 21080.17, 21080.18, 21080.19, 21080.21, 21080.22, 21080.26, 25985, 33911, 41735, and 44203(g), Public Resources Code.*

Discussion: There are numerous statutory exemptions from CEQA, not all of which can be found in CEQA itself. This section identifies many of these exemptions and provides the reader with cross references to the pertinent statutes.

15300.2. Exceptions

- (a) Location. Classes 3, 4, 5, 6, and 11 are qualified by consideration of where the project is to be located - a project that is ordinarily insignificant in its impact on the environment may in a particularly sensitive environment be significant. Therefore, these classes are considered to apply all instances, except where the project may impact on an environmental resource of hazardous or critical concern where designated, precisely mapped, and officially adopted pursuant to law by federal, state, or local agencies.
- (b) Cumulative Impact. All exemptions for these classes are inapplicable when the cumulative

impact of successive projects of the same type in the same place, over time is significant.

(c) Significant Effect. A categorical exemption shall not be used for an activity where there is a reasonable possibility that the activity will have a significant effect on the environment due to unusual circumstances.

(d) Scenic Highways. A categorical exemption shall not be used for a project which may result in damage to scenic resources, including but not limited to, trees, historic buildings, rock outcroppings, or similar resources, within a highway officially designated as a state scenic highway. This does not apply to improvements which are required as mitigation by an adopted negative declaration or certified EIR.

(e) Hazardous Waste Sites. A categorical exemption shall not be used for a project located on a site which is included on any list compiled pursuant to Section 65962.5 of the Government Code.

(f) Historical Resources. A categorical exemption shall not be used for a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource.

Note: *Authority cited: Sections 21083 and 21087, Public Resources Code; References: Sections 21084 and 21084.1, Public Resources Code; Wildlife Alive v. Chickering (1977) 18 Cal.3d 190; League for Protection of Oakland's Architectural and Historic Resources v. City of Oakland (1997) 52 Cal.App.4th 896; Citizens for Responsible Development in West Hollywood v. City of West Hollywood (1995) 39 Cal.App.4th 925; City of Pasadena v. State of California (1993) 14 Cal.App.4th 810; Association for the Protection etc. Values v. City of Ukiah (1991) 2 Cal.App.4th 720; and Baird v. County of Contra Costa (1995) 32 Cal.App.4th 1464*

Discussion: In *McQueen v. Mid-Peninsula Regional Open Space* (1988) 202 Cal. App. 3d 1136, the court reiterated that categorical exemptions are construed strictly, shall not be unreasonably expanded beyond their terms, and may not be used where there is substantial evidence that there are unusual circumstances (including future activities) resulting in (or which might reasonably result in) significant impacts which threaten the environment.

Public Resources Code Section 21084 provides several additional exceptions to the use of categorical exemptions. Pursuant to that statute, none of the following may qualify as a categorical exemption: (1) a project which may result in damage to scenic resources, including but not limited to, trees, historic buildings, rock outcroppings, or similar resources within a scenic highway (this does not apply to improvements which are required as mitigation for a project for which a negative declaration or EIR has previously been adopted or certified); (2) a project located on a site included on any list compiled pursuant to Government Code section 65962.5 (hazardous and toxic waste sites, etc.); and (3) a project which may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource.

15316. Transfer of Ownership of Land in Order to Create Parks

Class 16 consists of the acquisition, sale, or transfer of land in order to establish a park where the land is in a natural condition or contains historical or archaeological resources and either:

(a) The management plan for the park has not been prepared, or

(b) The management plan proposes to keep the area in a natural condition or preserve the historic or archaeological resources. CEQA will apply when a management plan is proposed that will change the area from its natural condition or cause substantial adverse change in the significance of the historic or archaeological resource.

Note: *Authority cited: Sections 21083 and 21087, Public Resources Code; Reference: Sections 21084, 21083.2, and 21084.1, Public Resources Code.*

Discussion: In *McQueen v. Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District* (1988) 202 Cal. App. 3d 1136, the court ruled that the taking or acquiring property "as-is" does not constitute a "natural condition" when there is substantial evidence in the record that hazardous waste has been upon it.

15325. Transfers of Ownership of Interest In Land to Preserve Existing Natural Conditions and Historical Resources

Class 25 consists of transfers of ownership in interests in land in order to preserve open space, habitat, or historical resources. Examples include but are not limited to:

- (a) Acquisition, sale, or other transfer of areas to preserve existing natural conditions, including plant or animal habitats.
- (b) Acquisition, sale, or other transfer of areas to allow continued agricultural use of the areas.
- (c) Acquisition, sale, or other transfer to allow restoration of natural conditions, including plant or animal habitats.
- (d) Acquisition, sale, or other transfer to prevent encroachment of development into flood plains.
- (e) Acquisition, sale, or other transfer to preserve historical resources.

Note: *Authority cited: Sections 21083 and 21087, Public Resources Code; Reference: Section 21084, Public Resources Code.*

Discussion: In *McQueen v. Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District* (1988) 202 Cal. App. 3d 1136, stated that the terms "sale" and "acquisition are not interchangeable and reaffirmed that exemptions must comply with the "specific terms" of the exemption which are to be narrowly construed. The class of project described by this section consists of transfers of ownership that are made to preserve open space, habitat, or historical resources. The 1998 revisions to this section clarify that sale or other transfer of lands is included among the exempt activities. Use of this exemption, like all categorical exemptions, is limited by the factors described in section 15300.2.

15331. Historical Resource Restoration/Rehabilitation.

Class 31 consists of projects limited to maintenance, repair, stabilization, rehabilitation, restoration, preservation, conservation or reconstruction of historical resources in a manner consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings (1995), Weeks and Grimmer.

Note: *Authority cited: Section 21083 and 21087, Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 21084, Public Resources Code.*

Discussion: This section establishes an exemption for projects involving the maintenance, rehabilitation, restoration, preservation, or reconstruction of historical resources, provided that the activity meets published federal standards for the treatment of historic properties. These federal standards describe means of preserving, rehabilitating, restoring, and reconstructing historic buildings without adversely affecting their historic significance. Use of this exemption, like all categorical exemptions, is limited by the factors described in section 15300.2 and is not to be used where the activity would cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource.

15360. Definition of "Environment"

"Environment" means the physical conditions that exist within the area which will be affected by a proposed project including land, air, water, minerals, flora, fauna, ambient noise, and objects of

historical or aesthetic significance. The area involved shall be the area in which significant effects would occur either directly or indirectly as a result of the project. The "environment" includes both natural and man-made conditions.

Note: *Authority cited: Sections 21083 and 21087, Public Resources Code;*

Reference: Section 21060.5, Public Resources Code.

Discussion: This definition combines statutory language in the first sentence with administrative interpretation in the second and third sentences.

CEQA Guidelines Appendix G The Environmental Checklist Form (portion)

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than significant Impact	No Impact
V. CULTURAL RESOURCES -- Would the project:				
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Penal Code Sections 622 1/2 and 623 (Protection of Archaeological Sites and Caves)

CDF Editorial Note: *The sections of the Penal Code related to the protection of archaeological resources are provided below. The first one prohibits destruction of archaeological sites on private lands or public parks. This could be used to prosecute a person caught excavating or looting a site on a THP without landowners permission. The second section prohibits destruction of archaeological evidence found in caves.*

622 1/2. Objects of archaeological or historical interest

Every person, not the owner thereof, who willfully injures, disfigures, defaces, or destroys any object or thing of archeological or historical interest or value, whether situated on private lands or within any public park or place, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

623. Archaeological evidence in cave

(a) Except as otherwise provided in Section 599c, any person who, without the prior written permission of the owner of a cave, intentionally and knowingly does any of the following acts is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year,

or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both such fine and imprisonment:

(1) Breaks, breaks off, cracks, carves upon, paints, writes or otherwise marks upon or in any manner destroys, mutilates, injures, defaces, mars, or harms any natural material found in any cave.

(2) Disturbs or alters any archaeological evidence of prior occupation in any cave.

(b) For purposes of this section:

(1) "Cave" means any natural geologically formed void or cavity beneath the surface of the earth, not including any mine, tunnel, aqueduct, or other manmade excavation, which is large enough to permit a person to enter.

(2) "Owner" means the person or private or public agency which has the right of possession to the cave.

(3) "Natural material" means any stalactite, stalagmite, helictite, anthodite, gypsum flower or needle, flowstone, drapery, column, tufa dam, clay or mud formation or concretion, crystalline mineral formation, and any wall, ceiling, or mineral protuberance therefrom, whether attached or broken, found in any cave.

(4) "Material" means all or any part of any archaeological, paleontological, biological, or historical item including, but not limited to, any petroglyph, pictograph, basketry, human remains, tool, beads, pottery, projectile point, remains of historical mining activity or any other occupation found in any cave.

Health and Safety Code Sections 18950 - 18961 (State Historical Building Code)

***CDF Editorial Note:** These sections of the **Health and Safety Code** are also known as the **State Historical Building Code**. They provide alternative regulations and standards for the repair, restoration and management of historic buildings. State agencies are required to use this code for significant historic buildings, or historical resources as defined in PRC 5024.*

18950. Short Title

This part shall be known and may be cited as the "State Historical Building Code."

18951. Purpose

It is the purpose of this part to provide alternative building regulations and building standards for the rehabilitation, preservation, restoration (including related reconstruction), or relocation of buildings or structures designated as historic buildings. Such alternative building standards and building regulations are intended to facilitate the restoration or change of occupancy so as to preserve their original or restored architectural elements and features, to encourage energy conservation and a cost-effective approach to preservation, and to provide for the safety of the building occupants.

18952. Application

This part shall apply to all qualified historical structures as defined in Section 18955.

18953. Intent

It is the intent of this part to provide means for the preservation of the historical value of designated buildings and, concurrently, to provide reasonable safety from fire, seismic forces or other hazards for occupants of such buildings, and to provide reasonable availability to and usability by, the physically handicapped.

18954. Repairs, alterations, and additions, application of building standards and building regulations; physically handicapped accessibility standards

Repairs, alterations, and additions necessary for the preservation, restoration, rehabilitation, moving, or continued use of a historical building or structure may be made if they conform to this part. The building department of every city or county shall apply the provisions of alternative building standards and building regulations adopted pursuant to Section 18959.5 in permitting repairs, alterations, and additions necessary for the preservation, restoration, rehabilitation, safety, moving, or continued use of a historical building or structure. A state agency shall apply the alternative building regulations adopted pursuant to Section 18959.5 in permitting repairs, alterations, and additions necessary for the preservation, restoration, rehabilitation, safety, moving, or continued use of a historical building or structure.

The application of any alternative standards for the provision of access to the physically handicapped or exemption from access requirements shall be done on a case-by-case and item-by-item basis, and shall not be applied to an entire building or structure without individual consideration of each item, and shall not be applied to related sites or areas except on an item-by-item basis.

18955. Qualified historical building or structure

For the purposes of this part, a qualified historical building or structure is any structure, collection of structures, and their associated sites deemed of importance to the history, architecture, or culture of an area by an appropriate local or state governmental jurisdiction. This shall include structures on existing or future national, state or local historical registers or official inventories, such as the National Register of Historic Places, State Historical Landmarks, State Points of Historical Interest, and city or county registers or inventories of historical or architecturally significant sites, places, historic districts, or landmarks.

18956. Application of Government Code, Public Resources code, and other statutes and regulations

The application of the provisions of Part 5.5 (commencing with Section 19955) of Division 13 of this code, Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 4450) of Division 5 of Title 1 of the Government Code, Division 15 (commencing with Section 25000) of the Public Resources Code, and of any other statute or regulation, as they may apply to qualified historical buildings or structures, shall be governed by this part.

18957. Authorized building and fire officials; performance of duties

Nothing in this part shall be construed to prevent authorized building or fire officials from the performance of their duties when in the process of protecting the public health, safety, and welfare.

18958. Additional agencies authorized to adopt rules and regulations

Except as provided in Section 18930, the following state agencies, in addition to the State Historical Building Safety Board, shall have the authority to adopt rules and regulations pursuant to the State Historical Building Code governing the rehabilitation, preservation, restoration, related reconstruction, safety, or relocation of qualified historical buildings and structures within their jurisdiction:

- (a) The Office of the State Architect.
- (b) The State Fire Marshal.
- (c) The State Building Standards Commission, but only with respect to approval of building standards.
- (d) The Department of Housing and Community Development.
- (e) The Department of Transportation.

(f) Other state agencies that may be affected by this part.

18959. Administration and enforcement

(a) Except as otherwise provided in Part 2.5 (commencing with Section 18901), all state agencies shall administer and enforce this part with respect to qualified historical buildings or structures under their respective jurisdiction.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in Part 2.5 (commencing with Section 18901), all local building authorities shall administer and enforce this part with respect to qualified historical buildings or structures under their respective jurisdictions where applicable.

(c) The State Historical Building Safety Board shall coordinate and consult with the other applicable state agencies affected by this part and, except as provided in Section 18943, disseminate provisions adopted pursuant to this part to all local building authorities and state agencies at cost.

(d) Regulations adopted by the State Fire Marshal pursuant to this part shall be enforced in the same manner as regulations are enforced under Sections 13145, 13146, and 13146.5.

(e) Regular and alternative building standards published in the California Building Standards Code shall be enforced in the same manner by the same governmental entities as provided by law.

(f) When administering and enforcing the provisions of this part, all local agencies may make changes or modifications in the requirements contained in the State Historical Building Code, as described in Section 18944.7, as it determines are reasonably necessary because of local climatic, geological, seismic, and topographical conditions. The local agency shall make an express finding that the modifications or changes are needed, and the finding shall be available as a public record. A copy of the finding and change or modification shall be filed with the State Historical Building Safety Board. No modification or change shall become effective or operative for any purpose until the finding and modification or change has been filed with the board.

18959.5. Alternative building standards, rules and regulations; historical buildings code board

Subject to the applicable provisions of Part 2.5 (commencing with Section 18901) of this division, the State Historical Building Safety Board shall adopt and submit alternative building standards for approval pursuant to Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 18935) of Part 2.5 of this division and may adopt, amend, and repeal other alternative rules and regulations under this part which the board has recommended for adoption under subdivision (b) of Section 18960 by the State Architect or other appropriate

18960. State historical building code board and state agencies.

(a) A State Historical Building Safety Board is hereby established within the Office of the State Architect which shall be composed of qualified experts in their respective fields who shall represent various state and local public agencies, professional design societies and building and preservation oriented organizations.

(b) This board shall act as a consultant to the State Architect and to the other applicable state agencies. The board shall recommend to the State Architect and the other applicable state agencies rules and regulations for adoption pursuant to this part.

(c) The board shall also act as a review body to state and local agencies with respect to interpretations of this part as well as on matters of administration and enforcement of it. The board's decisions shall be reported in printed form.

(1) Notwithstanding subdivision (b) of Section 18945, if any local agency administering and enforcing this part or any person adversely affected by any regulation, rule, omission, interpretation, decision, or practice of this agency representing a building standard wishes to

appeal the issue for resolution to the State Historical Building Safety Board, these parties may appeal to the board. The board may accept the appeal only if it determines that issues involved in the appeal have statewide significance.

(2) The State Historical Building Safety Board shall, upon making a decision on an appeal pursuant to paragraph (1), send a copy to the State Building Standards Commission.

(3) Requests for interpretation by local agencies of the provisions of this part may be accepted for review by the State Historical Building Safety Board. A copy of an interpretation decision shall be sent to the State Building Standards Commission in the same manner as paragraph (2).

(4) The State Historical Building Safety Board may charge a reasonable fee, not to exceed the cost of the service, for requests for copies of their decisions and for requests for reviews by the board pursuant to paragraph (1) or (3). All funds collected pursuant to this paragraph shall be deposited in the State Historical Building Code Fund, which is hereby established, for use by the State Historical Building Safety Board. The State Historical Building Code Fund and the fees collected therefor, and the budget of the State Historical Safety Board, shall be subject to annual appropriation in the Budget Act.

(5) Local agencies may also charge reasonable fees not to exceed the cost for making an appeal pursuant to paragraph (1) to persons adversely affected as described in that appeal.

(6) All other appeals involving building standards under this part shall be made as set forth in subdivision (a) of Section 18945.

(d) The board shall be composed of representatives of state agencies and public and professional building design, construction, and preservation organizations experienced in dealing with historic buildings. Unless otherwise indicated, each named organization shall appoint its own representatives. Each of the following shall have one member on the board who shall serve without pay, but shall receive actual and necessary expenses incurred while serving on the board:

- (1) Office of the State Architect.
- (2) The State Fire Marshal.
- (3) The State Historical Resources Commission.
- (4) The California Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board.
- (5) California Council, American Institute of Architects.
- (6) Structural Engineers Association of California.
- (7) A mechanical engineer, Consulting Engineers Association of California.
- (8) An electrical engineer, Consulting Engineers Association of California.
- (9) California Council of Landscape Architects.
- (10) The Department of Housing and Community Development.
- (11) The Department of Parks and Recreation.
- (12) County Supervisors Association of California.
- (13) League of California Cities.
- (14) The Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development.
- (15) The Department of Rehabilitation.
- (16) The California Chapter of the American Institute of City Planners.
- (17) The Department of Transportation.
- (18) The California Preservation Foundation.
- (19) The Seismic Safety Commission.
- (20) The California Building Officials.

The 20 members listed above shall select a building contractor as a member of the board. The members shall serve without pay, but shall receive actual and necessary expenses incurred while serving on the board.

Each of the appointing authorities shall appoint, in the same manner as for members, an alternate

in addition to a member. The alternate member shall serve in place of the member at such meetings of the board as the member is unable to attend. The alternate shall have all of the authority that the member would have when the alternate is attending in the place of the member. The board may appoint, from time to time, as it deems necessary, consultants who shall serve without pay but shall receive actual and necessary expenses as approved by the board.

(e) The term of membership on the board shall be for four years, with the State Architect's representative serving continually until replaced. Vacancies on the board shall be filled in the same manner as original appointments. The board shall annually select a chairperson from among the members of the board.

18961. Review, enforcement and administration of variances, appeals procedure; agency to consider alternative provisions of this part and obtain review

All state agencies which enforce and administer approvals, variances, or appeals procedures or decisions affecting the preservation or safety of the historical aspects of historical buildings shall use the alternative provisions of this part and shall consult with the State Historical Building Safety Board to obtain its review prior to undertaking action or making decisions on variances or appeals which affect historical buildings.

**Government Code Section 6254.10
(Exception to the California Public Records Act)**

***CDF Editorial Note:** The following section of the Government Code is related to the protection of archaeological, historical, and cultural resources. This section exempts archaeological site information from the California Public Records Act, and provides authority for widespread state policy (not just within CDF) to keep archaeological site information confidential. This exemption to the Public Records Act recognizes that providing site locational information to the general public may put such sites at risk from illicit relic-hunting, excavations, or vandalism.*

6254.10 Disclosure of archaeological site information not required

Nothing in this chapter requires disclosure of records that relate to archaeological site information maintained by the Department of Parks and Recreation, the State Historical Resources Commission, or the State Lands Commission. (*Added by Stats. 1986, c. 876, Section 1. Amended by Stats. 1989, c. 732, Section 2.*)

**California Executive Order W-26-92
(State Policy for Heritage Resources)**

***CDF Editorial Note:** Executive Order W-26-92 provides direction to all state agencies for the preservation and management of "significant heritage resources" a term that includes significant historic buildings and archaeological sites. Authorized by Governor Pete Wilson on April 8, 1992, this Executive Order directs all state agencies, including CDF, to implement programs and policies for the protection and management of California's significant heritage resources, to consult with the State Office of Historic Preservation, and to appoint an Agency Preservation Officer. Senior State Archaeologist Dan Foster, who also serves as the supervisor of CDF's Archaeology Program, has been so appointed by the Department.*

WHEREAS, the preservation and wise use of California's cultural and historic resources are of importance to the people of this state; and

WHEREAS, these cultural and historic resources, hereinafter referred to as "heritage resource," include artifacts, sites, buildings, structures, districts, and objects with historical, architectural, archaeological, and cultural significance; and

WHEREAS, these heritage resources provide not only continuity with our past, but foster community pride, stimulate economic activity, improve housing, enhance the quality of life and, along with California's unique natural resources, draw hundreds of thousands of visitors to California every year; and

WHEREAS, due to their location, age, and the construction materials used, many of our important historic buildings and historic sites may be at risk from deterioration, destruction, and natural disasters; and

WHEREAS, an assessment of the extent of our heritage resources is needed in order to ensure their recognition and adequate protection in the future; and

WHEREAS, the preservation and wise use of historic resources must include consideration of cost-effectiveness and fostering private sector incentives, and state agencies must consider these and other public interests in their decision-making processes;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, PETE WILSON, Governor of the State of California, by virtue of the power and authority vested in me by the Constitution and the statutes of the State of California, do hereby issue this order to become effective immediately, and do hereby direct all agencies of the Executive Branch of state government as follows:

Section 1. In furtherance of the purpose and policies of the State's environmental protection laws, including but not limited to the California Environmental Quality Act, Public Resources Code Section 21000 et seq., the State Historic Building Code, Health and Safety Code Section 18950 et seq., and the historic resources preservation laws, Public Resources Code Section 5020 et seq., all state agencies shall recognize and, to the extent prudent and feasible within existing budget and personnel resources, preserve and maintain the significant heritage resources of the State. In accordance with these statutes, each state agency is directed:

- (1) to administer the cultural and historic properties under its control in a spirit of stewardship and trusteeship for future generations; and
- (2) to initiate measures necessary to direct its policies, plans, and programs in such a way that state-owned sites, structures, and objects of historical, architectural, or archaeological significance are preserved, restored, and maintained for the inspiration and benefit of the people; and
- (3) to ensure that the protection of significant heritage resources are given full consideration in all of its land use and capital outlay decisions; and
- (4) in consultation with the California State Historic Preservation Officer, to institute procedures to ensure that state plans and programs contribute to the preservation and enhancement of significant non-state owned heritage resources.

Section 2. Each state agency shall designate from among its current staff a key official (Agency Preservation Officer) whose responsibility will be to ensure that the State's policies regarding the protection of cultural and historic resources within the jurisdiction of such state agency are carried out.

Section 3. Under the direction of its Agency Preservation Officer, in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer, and in consultation as appropriate with the State Historical Building Safety Board, each agency shall, by January 1994, develop and institute feasible and prudent policies and a management plan to preserve and maintain its significant heritage resources.

(a) Inventories pursuant to Section 5024 are to be completed or updated by January 1995, or as soon thereafter as feasible as specified in a Memorandum of Understanding with the State Historic Preservation Officer. Inventory preparation shall take into account the kind, quantity, location of, and development risk to properties within the ownership and control of the agency.

(b) Heritage resources management plans and policies shall be reviewed periodically and revised as appropriate in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer.

(c) For purposes of developing management plans and policies under this order, resources which meet the following criteria shall be considered significant heritage resources:

- (1) listed in or potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places; or
- (2) registered or eligible for registration as a state historical landmark or point of historical interest; or
- (3) registered or eligible for listing in a California Register of Historical Resources in accordance with procedures and criteria developed by the State Historical Resources Commission.

Section 4. The State Office of Historic Preservation and the State Historic Preservation Officer shall provide leadership to and shall coordinate the efforts of State agencies in implementing their stewardship obligations with regard to historic resources, including, but not limited to, the requirements of Public Resources Code Sections 5020, et seq.

Section 5. Each state agency shall report to the State Historic Preservation Officer annually its progress in completing inventories, management plans, and policies pursuant to this order.

Section 6. The Resources Agency and the Office of Planning and Research shall provide guidance concerning the application of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the state's CEQA regulations in order to provide for the consistent protection and preservation of the heritage resources of California.

The provisions of Section 21080 (b) (3) and (4) of the Public Resources Code shall not be construed or applied to exempt from review projects to alter significant historic resources except to the extent that the condition of the historic structures or resources poses an emergency as defined by Section 21060.3 of the Public Resources Code. The historic value of structures is to be preserved and enhanced, unless the state or local agency finds the structure presents an imminent threat of harm to the public or of damage to adjacent property.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of California to be affixed this 8th day of April 1992.

Pete Wilson

**Forest Practice Rules for the Protection of Archaeological and Historical Sites
14 CCR Section 895, 929, 949, 969, 1035, 1038, 1052, and 1104**

CDF and the Board of Forestry has developed an extensive set of regulations governing commercial timber operations on private, state, and other non-federal lands. These regulations include a set of rules and procedures requiring an archaeological investigation as part of the project planning process. The current rules, effective January 1, 1998, are provided below.

Definitions for Terms and Phrases Used in the Archaeological Rules in 14 CCR Section 895.1 (Definitions):

“Archaeological Coverage Map” means the map or maps required as part of a Confidential Archaeological Addendum or a Confidential Archaeological Letter pursuant to 14 CCR Section 929.1 [949.1, 969.1] and 1052(d). The map(s) shall contain a north arrow, a scale, and accurately display the project boundary, the site survey area (showing survey intensities), and specific location of all archaeological and historical sites identified within the site survey area. The map(s) must be on a 1:1 scale copy of a USGS 7.5’ quadrangle(s), or digitally generated topographic equivalent. Additional maps at other scales may be included to more accurately display required information or increase clarity.

“Confidential Archaeological Addendum” means the archaeological and historical resources survey and impact assessment prepared for a proposed timber operation pursuant to the rules. It is submitted on a form entitled "CDF Confidential Archaeological Addendum for Timber Operations on Non-Federal Lands in California" dated 1/1/98 (or an equivalent) and is confidential to the extent permitted pursuant to Government Code Sections 6254(r) and 6254.10. It is not included in any document provided to the public. It contains all information required by 14CCR 929.1, 929.2, 929.3, 929.7, 949.1, 949.2, 949.3, 949.7, 969.1, 969.2, 969.3, 969.7.

“Confidential Archaeological Letter” means the archaeological and historical resources survey and impact assessment prepared for an Emergency Notice covering three acres or more in size. It is included with the submittal of the Emergency Notice to the Director and contains all information required by 14 CCR Section 929.1 [949.1, 969.1] (f). The information may be presented on the form entitled “CDF Confidential Archaeological Addendum for Timber Operations on Non-Federal Lands in California” dated 1/1/98 (or an equivalent) or in a letter format. It is confidential to the extent permitted pursuant to Government Code Sections 6254® and 6254.10 and shall not be included in any document provided to the public.

“Current archaeological records check” means a review of the State's archaeological and historic resource files conducted at the appropriate Information Center of the California Historical Resource Information System for the area which could be affected by timber operations. The Office of Historic Preservation, which is within the Department of Parks and Recreation, has the address for the regional Information Center a person must contact. The records check must have been conducted within five years prior to the date a THP, NTMP, or Emergency Notice of 3 acres or more is submitted to the Director.

“Damaging effects” means demolition, destruction, relocation, or significant alteration of an archaeological or historical site or resource before the significance of the site is determined.

“Logging Area” means that area on which timber operations are being conducted as shown on the map accompanying the Timber Harvesting Plan, and within 100 feet, as measured on the surface of the ground, from the edge of the traveled surface of appurtenant roads owned or controlled by the timberland owner, timber operator or timber owner, and being used during the harvesting of the particular area. The traveled surface of such appurtenant roads is also part of the logging area.

"Native Americans" means local federally recognized tribal governments, and those California Native American organizations and individuals, as listed on the Native American contact list provided to the Director by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the area that contains the proposed timber operation. The Director shall ensure that the list provided by the Department for archaeological and historical work includes all "Native Americans" identified by January 1st of each year.

"Professional Archaeologist" means a person who holds at least a Bachelor of Arts or Science degree in Anthropology or Archaeology from a college or university and has completed at least three years of professional experience in research, writing, or project supervision in archaeological investigation or cultural resource management and protection programs.

"Significant archaeological or historical site" means a specific location which may contain artifacts, or objects and where evidence clearly demonstrates a high probability that the site meets one or more of the following criteria:

- (a) Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions.
- (b) Has a special and particular quality such as the oldest of its type or best available example of its type.
- (c) Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.
- (d) Involves important research questions that historical research has shown can be answered only with archaeological methods.
- (e) Has significant cultural or religious importance to California Indians as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) or Native American organizations or individuals in concurrence with the NAHC, or local federally recognized tribal governments.

"Site survey area" means: the area where a field survey is conducted for archaeological and historical sites which includes the entire logging area except appurtenant roads and those portions of the 100 foot strip along such roads unless there are timber operations to remove commercial wood products that could affect an archaeological or historical site.

"Substantial adverse change" means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of an archaeological or historical site would be impaired.

"Supervised designee" means a person, who need not be an RPF, acting as an assistant under the supervision of an RPF pursuant to Article 3, Chapter 2, Division 1, of the Public Resources Code. For the purposes of this definition, "supervision" means that the RPF must perform regular and timely quality control, work review, and inspection (both in the office and in the field), and be able to take (or effectively recommend) corrective actions as necessary; the frequency of the review, inspection and guidance shall take into consideration the expertise of the "supervised designee", and technical complexity of the job but shall be sufficiently frequent to ensure the accomplishment of the work to professional standards.

Article 14 (Article 12) Archaeological and Historical Resource Protection

Section 929, [949, 969]

929 Statement of Purpose.

The purpose of this article is to:

- (a) ensure that the significant archaeological and historical sites within the site survey area are adequately identified and protected,
- (b) to provide direction to RPFs preparing THPs (which includes all forms of THPs including, but not limited to, Modified THPs and Nonindustrial Timber Management Plans (NTMPs)), Notice of Emergency Timber Operations (Emergency Notices), and any Exemption Notices pursuant to 14CCR Sections 1038 and 1104.1,
- (c) provide direction to the timber operator conducting timber operations,
- (d) provide direction to the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection in its review, approval and inspection programs.

929.1 Plan, NTMP, and Emergency Notice Preparation.

(a) Preparing a THP and NTMP.

Prior to submitting a THP or NTMP, the RPF, or the RPF's designee:

- (1) Shall conduct an archaeological records check using a form entitled "Archaeological Records Check Request for a CDF Project" dated 1/1/97. The RPF may use a previously-conducted archaeological records check for the property to satisfy this requirement if it covers the entire area proposed for timber operations and if it meets the definition of "current archaeological records check" in 14 CCR 895.1.
- (2) Shall provide written notification to Native Americans of the location of the THP or NTMP. The RPF shall allow a minimum of 10 days for notification and response prior to submitting the THP or NTMP to the Director. The remainder of the 10-day waiting period is waived when all Native Americans required to be noticed respond in less than 10 days. This notification shall:
 - (A) Request information concerning the existence of any archaeological or historical sites within the THP or NTMP boundaries which may be known by Native Americans.
 - (B) Provide the location of the plan or NTMP area by county, section, township, and range, and the approximate direction and distance from the nearest community or well-known landmark.
 - (C) Provide the estimated earliest date that the Director may approve the plan or NTMP.
 - (D) Include a statement that the Native American groups may participate in the plan review process and provide the address and phone number of the appropriate CDF office to contact.
 - (E) Include a statement that a Confidential Archaeological Addendum will be prepared for the project and a copy of pertinent information contained within it may, at the discretion of the Director, be obtained from the Director.
 - (F) Provide a map which displays the approximate boundary of the THP or NTMP area, a map legend, and a scale.
 - (G) Provide the name of the USGS 7.5' minute quadrangle map(s) upon which the project is located.
- (3) Shall provide a professional archaeologist or a person with archaeological training (in accordance with 14CCR Section 929.4, 949.4, 969.4) to conduct a field survey for archaeological and historical sites within the site survey area. Previous archaeological surveys within the site survey area may also be used to partially or entirely satisfy this requirement.

(b) Submitting a Confidential Archaeological Addendum for a THP or a NTMP.

The RPF, or the RPF's designee shall submit the following information in a Confidential Archaeological Addendum with the proposed THP or NTMP:

- (1) Administrative Information which is not confidential and may be released to the public. This includes:
 - (A) The name, affiliation, address, and phone number of the archaeological surveyor.
 - (B) The name, affiliation, address, and phone number of the RPF, if different than the archaeological surveyor.
 - (C) The plan name ascribed by the RPF, plan number (if known), type, and approximate acreage.
 - (D) The county, legal description, and name of USGS 7.5' Quad(s) within which the project is located.
 - (E) The date the CAA was completed.
 - (F) The name and author of the CAA.
 - (G) The signature of the archaeological surveyor.
- (2) Archaeological Records Check Information. A copy of the completed request form and written reply (including mapped information) from the Information Center shall be attached, or a justification as to why

that is not possible shall be included.

- (A) If the completed request form and written reply from the Information Center is attached, no additional information is required.
- (B) If the completed request form and written reply from the Information Center are not attached, the following information shall be included:
 - (1) Justification why completed request form and written reply could not be attached.
 - (2) The date the records check was conducted at the Information Center.
 - (3) The Information Center File Number.
 - (4) Summary of records check results discussing whether or not archaeological or historical sites are known or suspected to exist within the site survey area and whether or not the site survey area has a previous archaeological investigation on record.
- (3) Results of consultation with Native Americans pursuant to 14CCR Section 929.1 [949.1, 969.1](a)(2). This shall include:
 - (A) An example of a notification letter and project map submitted to Native American contacts.
 - (B) Copies of any written responses received from Native American contacts.
 - (C) A list of the individuals or groups which were provided written notification.
 - (D) Date the notification was sent.
 - (E) Results of notification.
- (4) A list of the research done prior to field survey including literature reviewed and persons contacted in addition to the required archaeological records check with Information Center and Native Americans, and a summary of the results of this research.
- (5) Information on the current or previous archaeological surveyor(s), which is not confidential. This shall include:
 - (A) the name of the current archaeological surveyors and an indication of whether or not the person meets the specifications of a professional archaeologist as defined in 14 CCR Section 895.1 or meets the requirements specified in 14 CCR Section 929.4 [949.4, 969.4].
 - (B) the name of any previous archaeological surveyors, if known.
- (6) Description of archaeological survey methods and procedures including survey strategy, time spent conducting archaeological field survey, survey coverage intensity, and ground visibility or other limitations.
- (7) A list and description of all archaeological or historical sites identified within the site survey area including information on the site(s) size, type, and condition. The designations used in this listing of sites found shall be consistently used throughout the CAA.
- (8) An Archaeological Coverage Map or maps prepared in accordance with the specifications identified in the definition of an Archaeological Coverage Map in 14 CCR Section 895.1.
- (9) A preliminary determination of significance of identified archaeological and historical sites, if damaging effects from timber operations cannot be avoided. This determination shall be based upon the criteria for a significant archaeological or historical site listed in 14CCR Section 895.1.
- (10) Description of any specific enforceable protection measures to be implemented both within the site boundaries and within 100 feet of the site boundaries.
- (11) Information concerning the proposed on-site meeting between the RPF or supervised designee familiar with on-site conditions and the LTO to discuss protection of archaeological and historical resources, if required, pursuant to 14 CCR Section 929.2 [949.2, 969.2](b).

(12) Information concerning site recording requirements pursuant to 14 CCR Section 929.1 [949.1, 969.1] (c, f).

(13) Other applicable information, if any, concerning the archaeological survey for this project.

(14) List of attachments to the CAA.

(c) Site Records.

Any time prior to THP or NTMP approval, the RPF or the RPF's designee shall submit completed site records for each site determined to be a significant archaeological or historical site in a manner consistent with the recording standards identified in the State Office of Historic Preservation's "Instructions For Recording Historical Resources" March, 1995, which is incorporated by reference.

(d) Emergency Notice of 3 Acres Or More.

(1) Prior to submitting an Emergency Notice of three acres or more, the RPF:

(A) Shall ensure that an archaeological field survey is, or has been previously conducted by a professional archaeologist or person with archaeological training (pursuant to 14 CCR 929.4 [949.4, 969.4] within the site survey area.

(2) Prior to submitting an Emergency Notice of three acres or more, the RPF or the RPF's supervised designee:

(A) Shall complete a current archaeological records check. This check may be conducted by telephone. If the Information Center is unable to provide the information within three business days following receipt of an RPF's request for an Emergency Notice records check, the records check requirement is waived.

(B) Shall submit a Confidential Archaeological Letter that includes the information required by 929.1 [949.1, 969.1](b)(2), (6), (7), (8), and (10), including site records, if required pursuant to 929.1 [949.1, 969.1](f).

(C) Shall send a copy of the Emergency Notice to Native Americans.

(e) Emergency Notice of Less Than 3 Acres.

(1) Prior to submitting an Emergency Notice of less than three acres, the RPF or the RPF's supervised designee shall:

(A) Conduct an archaeological survey for said area to determine whether it contains any significant archaeological sites using the criteria for a significant archaeological or historical site defined in 895.1.

(B) Send a copy of the Notice to Native Americans.

(2) An archaeological records check, Confidential Archaeological Addendum, or Confidential Archaeological Letter, is not required.

(3) No timber operations shall occur within the boundaries of any significant archaeological or historical sites as determined by the RPF or the RPF's designee.

(f) Submitting Archaeological and Historical Information to Information Centers.

Within 30 days following the Director's approval of a THP or NTMP or acceptance of an Emergency Notice of three acres or larger, the RPF shall send to the appropriate Information Center of the California Historical Resource Information System:

(1) a complete Confidential Archaeological Addendum which includes all changes and additions required in the THP or NTMP review process and which identifies the plan number, or, for Emergency Notices of three acres or larger, a Confidential Archaeological Letter.

(2) two copies each of any completed archaeological or historical site records for:

(A) archaeological sites determined to be significant, or

(B) sites that a person elects to record, but for which no determination of significance has been made. The records shall be completed by a person who satisfies the training requirements specified in 14CCR 929.4 [949.4,969.4], in a manner consistent with the recording standards identified in the State Office of Historic Preservation's "Instructions For Recording Historical Resources" March, 1995, which is incorporated by reference.

(3) The RPF shall ensure that the site records are completed in the manner specified in subsection (2).

Section 929.2,[949.2, 969.2]

929.2 Protection Measures for THPs, NTMPs, and Emergency Notices 3 Acres and Larger.

- (a)
 - (1) The RPF shall describe in the separate Confidential Archaeological Addendum or Letter, measures to be taken to mitigate or avoid substantial adverse change to any known significant archaeological or historical sites.
 - (2) The RPF may propose, and the Director may agree to, site specific protection measures for any identified archaeological or historical site without evaluating the significance of the site. These proposed protection measures shall be designed to ensure protection of such archaeological and historical sites from damaging effects. Avoidance of activities which will cause damaging effects is a preferred protection measure.
- (b) The RPF or supervised designee familiar with on-site conditions shall meet with the LTO prior to the start of timber operations at each archaeological or historical site that is described in the plan or notice that requires avoidance or other protection measures and do the following:
 - (1) show the LTO the location, extent and boundaries of each archaeological or historical site requiring protection,
 - (2) discuss with the LTO the protection measures,
 - (3) apprise the LTO of the confidentiality requirements for any information concerning the physical location of archaeological or historical sites.
- (c) If the RPF or supervised designee is unable to perform the duties in 929.2 [949.2, 969.2](b), the RPF shall:
 - (1) explain the reasons in the emergency notice, plan, or as a minor amendment to the plan,
 - (2)
 - (A) meet with the plan submitter, timberland owner, or their authorized agent, and review in the field, the items described in 929.2 [949.2, 969.2](b),
 - (B) if the plan submitter, timberland owner, or their authorized agent will not comply with the RPF's or RPF's supervised designee's request for a meeting, the RPF shall notify the Director.
 - (3) except for an emergency notice, notify the plan submitter in writing that it is the plan submitter's responsibility to transfer the information in 929.2 [949.2, 969.2](b) to the LTO per 1035(g),
 - (4) notify the Director in writing.

Section 929.3, [949.3, 969.3]

929.3 Post-Review Site Discovery.

If a person discovers a potentially significant archaeological or historical site after a THP, NTMP, Emergency Notice, or Exemption is accepted by the Director, the following procedures apply:

- (a) The person who made the discovery shall immediately notify the Director, LTO, RPF, or timberland owner of record.
- (b) The person first notified in (a) shall immediately notify the remaining parties in (a).
- (c) No timber operations shall occur within 100 feet of the identified boundaries of the new site until the plan submitter proposes, and the Director agrees to, protection measures pursuant to 14CCR 929.2 (949.2, 969.2).
- (d) A minor deviation shall be filed to the THP or NTMP, if the plan is changed.
- (e) The Director shall provide the proposed minor deviation or portions of the minor deviation, to Native Americans and the NAHC when archaeological sites are involved.

Section 929.4, [949.4, 969.4]

929.4 Archaeological Training Requirements.

To meet the requirement of 14CCR 929.1 [949.1, 969.1] archaeological surveys of Timber Harvesting Plan, NTMP, or Emergency Notice areas for archaeological or historical sites shall be conducted only by a professional archaeologist or a person who has attended a training program approved by the Director within five years prior to submission of the THP, NTMP, or Emergency Notice. The training program must meet the following standards:

- (a) The course shall use education materials approved by the Director which address the current regulations and procedures for the identification, recordation, and protection of archaeological and historical resources during timber operations.
- (b) The course may require that the applicant demonstrate, in the field, and in a final written examination, the ability to conduct a record search, perform field identification, complete an archaeological site record, and to identify appropriate mitigation and protection measures for archaeological or historical sites covered in the course.
- (c) The Director shall issue a certificate of training to all students that satisfactorily complete the training course.
- (d) Following an individual's successful completion of an archaeological training course approved by the Director, he or she may enroll in a refresher training course, approved by the Director, to renew a 5-year archaeological training certification.
- (e) The Director may conduct the archaeological training courses (in addition to or in-lieu of approving programs conducted by others) at least annually.

Section 929.5, [949.5, 969.5]

929.5 Site Recording.

The Director shall ensure that all archaeological or historical sites determined to be significant and located within the site survey area on THPs, NTMPs, or Emergency Notices are recorded in a manner consistent with the recording standards identified in the State Office of Historic Preservation's "Instructions For Recording Historical Resources" March, 1995, which is incorporated by reference.

Section 929.6, [949.6, 969.6]

929.6 Protection of Sites During Timber Operations.

No person, except as otherwise permitted by law, who is involved in timber operations shall excavate, collect artifacts from, vandalize or loot archaeological or historical sites located within the THP, NTMP, Emergency Notice or Exemption boundary.

Section 929.7, [949.7, 969.7]

929.7 Determination of Significance.

- (a) A determination of significance shall be made for an identified archaeological or historical site within the site survey area on a THP, NTMP, or Emergency Notice if damaging effects from timber operations cannot be avoided.
- (b) The determination of significance shall:
 - (1) Be based upon criteria defined for significant archaeological or historical sites in 14 CCR 895.1
 - (2) Utilize any information provided by Native Americans, archaeological, historical or ethnographic data pertinent to the region and to the cultural resource, and physical characteristics of the archaeological or historical site.
- (c) If required by subsection (a), a preliminary determination of significance shall be made by the RPF or the RPF's

supervised designee and provided in the Confidential Archaeological Addendum.

(d) Where the Director determines that timber operations may cause a substantial adverse change to a significant archaeological or historical site and the RPF and the Director cannot agree upon protection measures, a professional archaeologist provided by the THP or NTMP submitter shall make a survey and prepare a report on the potentially affected site or sites and the potential impacts of the proposed timber operations. The part of the report that relates to archaeological sites is confidential. This report, if it discusses impacts on Native American archaeological sites, shall be provided by the Director to Native Americans and the NAHC. This report shall contain recommendations for mitigation, the elimination of impacts, or for the reduction of impacts to avoid or prevent substantial adverse change to significant archaeological or historical resources. The report shall meet the standards of the Preservation Planning Bulletin, Number 4, December 1989 (Office of Historic Preservation), entitled Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format. The Director shall make the final determination of significance and substantial adverse change based on advice of a professional archaeologist.

Section 1035 (**Plan Submitter Responsibility**)

Add new section 1035(g)

1035(g) Disclose to the LTO, prior to the start of operations, through an on-the-ground meeting, the location and protection measures for any archaeological or historical sites requiring protection if the RPF has submitted written notification to the plan submitter that the plan submitter needs to provide the LTO with this information.

Section 1035.2 (**Interaction Between RPF and LTO**)

Amend Section 1035.2

After the start of the plan preparation process but before commencement of operations, the responsible RPF or supervised designee familiar with on-site conditions, shall meet with either the LTO, or supervised designee, who will be on the ground and directly responsible for the harvesting operation. The meeting shall be on-site if requested by either the RPF or LTO. An on-site meeting is required between the RPF and LTO to discuss protection of any archaeological or historical sites requiring protection if any such sites exist within the site survey area pursuant to Section 929.2[949.2,969.2](b). If any amendment is incorporated to the plan by an RPF after the first meeting, the RPF shall comply with the intent of this section by explaining relevant changes to the LTO; if requested by either the RPF or LTO, another on-site meeting shall take place. The intent of any such meeting is to assure that the LTO:

- (a) Is advised of any sensitive on-site conditions requiring special care during operations.
- (b) Is advised regarding the intent and applicable provisions of the approved plan including amendments.

Section 1035.3 (**Licensed Timber Operator Responsibilities**)

Amend Section (c) and add new Section (e)

1035.3(c) Keep a copy of the applicable approved plan and amendments available for reference at the site of active timber operations. The LTO is not required to possess any confidential addenda to the plan such as the Confidential Archaeological Addendum, nor is the LTO required to keep a copy of such confidential plan addenda at the site of active timber operations.

1035.3(e) In the event that the LTO executing the plan was not available to attend the on-site meeting to discuss archaeological site protection with the RPF pursuant to Section 929.2 [949.2,969.2] (b), it shall be the responsibility of the LTO executing the plan to inquire with the plan submitter, timberland owner, or their authorized agent, or RPF who wrote the plan, in order to determine if any mitigation measures or specific operating instructions are contained in the Confidential Archaeological Addendum or any other confidential addendum to the plan.

Section 1038(b)(10) (**Exemptions**)

1038(b)(10) **Exemption**

(10) No timber operations on any site that satisfies the criteria listed in 895.1 for a significant archaeological or historical site. Information on some of these sites may be available from the Information Centers of the California Historical Resources Information System within the Department of Parks and Recreation.

Section 1052 **(Emergency Notices)**

Add new Section 1052(h) **(Emergency Notice)**

The notice shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

(h) For Emergency Notices covering three acres or more in size, a Confidential Archaeological Letter that includes all information required by Section 929.1 [949.1,969.1] (b)(2),(6),(7),(8) and (10), including site records, if required pursuant to 929.1 [949.1, 969.1] (f). This Confidential Archaeological Letter shall be included with the submittal of the Emergency Notice to the Director. The RPF shall also submit a complete copy of the Confidential Archaeological Letter and two copies of any required archaeological or historical site records, to the appropriate Information Center of the California Historical Resource Information System within 30 days from the date of Emergency Notice submittal to the Director.

Section 1104.1(a)(3)

Section 1104.1 **(Conversion Exemptions)**

(3) A neighborhood notification of conversion exemption timber operations shall be posted on the ownership visible to the public by the registered professional forester, at least 5 days prior to the postmark date of submission of the notice of Conversion Exemption Timber Operations to the Director. The date of posting shall be shown on the neighborhood notice. In addition, immediately prior to the submission of the exemption to the Director, the landowner shall mail a letter to adjacent landowners within 300 feet of the boundaries of the exemption, and to Native Americans, as defined

APPENDIX 2 DEFINITION OF TERMS AND ACRONYMS

The following definitions of key words, phases and other terms (including acronyms) used in the plan are provided to improve clarity:

AAB: Air Attack Base.

ADVERSE ACTION: the demolition, abandonment, sale, disposal, neglect, vacating, relocation, or significant incompatible alteration of a historic property.

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION (ACHP): an independent federal agency that advises the President and Congress on historic preservation issues and administers the provisions of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS (APE): the area, or areas, within which an undertaking may cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, should any be present.

ARR: Archaeological Reconnaissance Report.

ASSOCIATED WITH CDF: facilities or locations which are, or were, owned by, used by or built by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection throughout the history of the organization.

BLM: Bureau of Land Management.

BMDSF: Boggs Mountain Demonstration State Forest.

CAA: Confidential Archaeological Addendum.

CAL: Confidential Archaeological Letter.

CALIFORNIA REGISTER: the California Register of Historical Resources, a state list to be used as an authoritative guide to identify the state's historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change pursuant to PRC Section 5024.1.

CCC: Civilian Conservation Corps.

CCR: California Code of Regulations.

CDC: California Department of Corrections.

CDF: California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection.

CEQA: California Environmental Quality Act.

CHP: California Highway Patrol.

CSU: California State University.

CULTURAL RESOURCE: any tangible or observable evidence of past human activity, regardless of significance, found in direct association with a geographic location, including tangible properties possessing intangible traditional cultural values.

CYA: California Youth Authority.

DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY: a finding that the property meets the criteria for eligibility in the National Register of Historic Places, although not actually listed, and is afforded the same protection under Section 106 as a listed property; determinations of eligibility for the California Register are afforded similar consideration under CEQA.

DGS: Department of General Services.

DPR: Department of Parks and Recreation.

DSF: Demonstration State Forest.

ECC: Emergency Command Center.

ECW: Emergency Construction Work.

EIR: Environmental Impact Report.

FEASIBLE: capable of being accomplished or brought about; possible; capable of being utilized or dealt with successfully; suitable; logical; likely.

FFS: Forest Fire Station.

FIRE LOOKOUT STATION: any location, usually on mountain peak or other elevated position, which contains facilities used by a lookout to detect wildfires or any location where facilities to detect wildfires once existed but have been removed. Some of these fire lookout stations now contain communications facilities.

FL: Fire Lookout.

FLS: Fire Lookout Station.

FS: Fire Station

GLO: General Land Office.

HB: Historic Building.

HERITAGE RESOURCE: same as **HISTORICAL RESOURCE**.

HISTORIC BUILDING: for the purpose of this CDF Inventory and Management Plan, historic buildings are those that predate 1946 making them old enough to be considered a potential historical resource or a significant heritage resource. These buildings were recorded and evaluated for historical significance during the inventories. Three lookouts dating to the late 1940's but postdating 1946 were also included in the inventory of historical buildings but otherwise, all CDF buildings postdating 1946 were not considered. There are three classes of CDF historic buildings that meet this

definition:

- (1) Buildings which were constructed prior to 1946 and are in their original location.
- (2) Buildings constructed prior to 1946 that have subsequently been relocated to another site for continued use by CDF (such as WWII Quonset Huts).
- (3) Buildings constructed after 1946 that are composed primarily of pre-1946 building components.

HISTORIC PROPERTY: in federal law, a district, site, building, structure, object significant in American history, architecture, engineering, archaeology, or culture at the national, state or local level, and that meets the National Register criteria.

HISTORICAL RESOURCE: in state law, this includes but is not limited to, any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in other specific aspects of California life as stipulated in PRC Section 5020.1 (j).

IN SITU: in place, in its original location.

JDSF: Jackson Demonstration State Forest.

LDSF: Latour Demonstration State Forest.

LOCAL REGISTER OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES: a list of properties officially designated or recognized as historically significant by a local government pursuant to a local ordinance or resolution.

LPSF: Las Posadas State Forest.

LTO: Licensed Timber Operator.

MANAGEMENT: the act, manor, or practice of handling or controlling something.

MBRC: Monterey Bay Redwood Company.

MHDSF: Mountain Home Demonstration State Forest.

NAHC: Native American Heritage Commission.

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK (NHL): a property formally designated by the Secretary of the Interior as having special importance in the interpretation and appreciation of the nation's history; NHLs receive additional protection under Section 106 (36 CFR 800.10) and Section 110.

NATIONAL REGISTER: the National Register of Historic Places is administered by the National Park Service as the national master inventory of known historic properties; it includes properties significant at the national state, and local level, as authorized by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. Section 470 et seq.). A heritage resource is eligible for listing on the National Register if it meets one or more of the following criteria:

- (a)Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of

California's history and cultural heritage.

(b) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.

(c) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.

(d) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

NRHP: National Register of Historic Places.

NTMP: Nonindustrial Timber Management Plan.

OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION: the state office headed by the State Historic Preservation Officer, charged with administering the national historic preservation program at the state level.

PLAN: a detailed scheme, program, or method worked out beforehand for the accomplishment of an objective, a systematic arrangement of details.

POINT OF HISTORICAL INTEREST: an official state list of landmarks of local interest as stipulated in PRC Section 5021 and 5022.5. The Department of Transportation posts historical signs at these resources.

PRC: Public Resources Code.

PRESERVED: By "preserved", CDF means to save, use, maintain, repair, protect, and manage, *in situ* (in its original place), to the extent prudent and feasible.

PRUDENT: wise in handling practical matters; exercising good judgment or common sense; careful in regard to one's own interests; careful about one's conduct.

PTHP: Program Timber Harvesting Plan.

PWA: Public Works Administration.

RPF: Registered Professional Forester.

UH: Unit Headquarters.

SECTION 106: the section of the National Historic Preservation Act which requires that federal agencies take into account the effect of their undertakings on historic properties, and afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation an opportunity to comment on such undertakings.

SDSF: Sequoia Demonstration State Forest.

SERA: State Emergency Relief Administration.

SHPO: State Historic Preservation Office.

SIGNIFICANT HERITAGE RESOURCES: a heritage resource which meets one of the following criteria as stipulated in Executive Order W-26-92 Section 3(C):

- (1) listed in or potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places; or
- (2) registered or eligible for registration as a state historical landmark or point of historical interest;

or

(3) registered or eligible for listing in a California Register of Historical Resources in accordance with procedures and criteria developed by the State Historical Resources Commission.

SIGNIFICANT CULTURAL RESOURCE: any property found to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, or local registers.

SOHP: State Office of Historic Preservation.

SRA: State Responsibility Area.

SSU: Sonoma State University.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER: head of the Office of Historic Preservation; the appointed official in each state and territory charged with administering the national historic preservation program at the state level.

STATE HISTORICAL LANDMARK: an official state list of landmarks of statewide significance pursuant to PRC Section 5021.

SUBSTANTIAL ADVERSE CHANGE: demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired as specified in PRC Section 5020.1 (q).

THP: Timber Harvesting Plan.

UNDERTAKING: under Section 106, a project, activity, or program which receives federal funds or is under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a federal agency, including federal licenses and permits.

U.S. : United States.

USFS: United States Forest Service.

USGS: United States Geological Survey.

WPA: Works Progress Administration.

WWII: World War II.

APPENDIX 3 NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS CODES

This listing of National Register Status Codes and Descriptions provides information concerning the NRHP eligibility status of evaluated heritage resources. The NRHP status code appears in the upper right corner of each Historic Resources Inventory record form for all historic buildings evaluated (Thornton 1993, 1994) and in Table 1 of this plan.

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS

The National Register status of a survey property is generally indicated by the following numerical system:

1. Listed in the National Register.
2. Determined eligible for the Register in a formal process involving federal agencies.
3. Appears eligible for listing in the National Register in the judgment of the person(s) completing or reviewing the form.
4. Might become eligible for listing.
5. Ineligible for the Register but still of local interest.
6. None of the above.
7. Undetermined.

The eligibility status is assigned at the time the survey is incorporated into the statewide data base, and may be subject to reevaluation over time, particularly if new information regarding the significance of the resource becomes available, or the building is altered to such a degree that the integrity of the resource is lost.

NRHP CODE	NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS DESCRIPTION
1	Property is listed on the National Register
1B	Listed in National Register as an individual property and as a Contributor
1D	Listed in National Register as a Contributor to a listed district
1S	Listed in National Register as an individual property
2	Determined eligible for National Register in a formal process
2B	Determined eligible for National Register as separate and as a Contributor
2B1	Determined eligible by the Keeper for separate and as a Contributor
2B2	Determined eligible by Keeper as separate and as a Contributor by consensus
2B3	Determined eligible as separate by consensus and as Contributor by Keeper
2B4	Determined eligible by consensus as separate and as a Contributor
2D	Determined eligible for National Register as a Contributor to a district
2D1	Determined eligible for listing as a Contributor by the Keeper
2D2	Determined eligible for listing as a Contributor by consensus determination
2D3	Determined eligible for National Register list as a Contributor by other than consensus determination or Keeper
2S	Determined eligible for National Register as separate listing
2S1	Determined eligible for separate listing by the Keeper
2S2	Determined eligible for separate listing by consensus determination
2S3	Determined eligible for National Register list as individual by other than consensus determination or Keeper
3	Appears eligible for National Register to person completing or reviewing form
3B	Appears eligible as separate and as Contributor to a documented district
3D	Appears eligible as Contributor to a fully documented district

NRHP CODE	NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS DESCRIPTION
3S	Appears eligible for listing in National Register as a separate property
4	Might become eligible for listing on the National Register
4B	May become eligible for National Register as separate and as a Contributor
4B1	May become eligible for National Register under 4S1 and 4D1-4DS or 4M1-4MS
4B2	May become eligible for National Register under 4S2 and 4D1-4DS or 4M1-4MS
4B3	May become eligible for National Register under 4S3 and 4D1-4DS or 4M1-4MS
4B4	May become eligible for National Register under 4S4 and 4D1-4DS or 4M1-4MS
4B5	May become eligible for National Register under 4S5 and 4D1-4DS or 4M1-4MS
4B6	May become eligible for National Register under 4S6 and 4D1-4D8 or 4M1-4M8
4B7	May become eligible for National Register under 4S7 and 4D1-4D8 or 4M1-4M8
4B8	May become eligible for National Register under 4S8 and 4D1-4D8 or 4M1-4MS
4D	May become eligible for National Register as a contributing property
4D1	May become eligible for National Register as Contributor when District becomes old enough
4D2	May become eligible for national Register as Contributor with more research on District
4D3	May become eligible for National Register as Contributor if context information is expanded
4D4	May become eligible for National Register as Contributor if appropriate property type defined
4D5	May become eligible for National Register as Contributor when property types are clarified
4D6	May become eligible for National Register as Contributor if District is evaluated in different context
4D7	May become eligible for National Register as Contributor if integrity of District is restored
4D8	May become eligible for National Register as Contributor when other like District are lost
4M	May become eligible for National Register as a contributor
4M1	May become eligible for National Register as Contributor if restored and District becomes old enough
4M2	May become eligible for National Register as Contributor if restored and more research on District
4M3	May become eligible for National Register as Contributor if restored and context is expanded
4M4	May become eligible for National Register as Contributor if restored and appropriate property type is defined
4M5	May become eligible for National Register as Contributor if restored and property types are clarified
4M6	May become eligible for National Register as Contributor if restored and District evaluated in different
4M7	May become eligible for National Register as Contributor if restored and integrity of District is restored
4M8	May become eligible for National Register as Contributor if restored and other like Districts are lost
4R	May become a Contributor to a listed/eligible/appears eligible district
4S	May become eligible for National Register as a separate property
4S1	May become eligible for National Register as separate when it becomes old enough
4S2	May become eligible for National Register as separate with more research
4S3	May become eligible for National Register as separate if context information is expanded
4S4	May become eligible for National Register as separate if more appropriate property type is defined
4S5	May become eligible for National Register as separate when register requirements clarified
4S6	May become eligible for National Register as separate when evaluated in another context
4S7	May become eligible for National Register as separate when its integrity is restored
4S8	May become eligible for National Register as separate when other like properties are lost
4X	May become eligible for National Register Contributor to District that has not been documented
5	Ineligible for the Register but still of local interest
5B	Eligible for Local List only - Both as separate property and as Contributor
5B1	Eligible for Local Listing only - Both 5S1 and 5D1
5B2	Eligible for Local Listing only - Both 5S2 and 5D2
5B3	Not Eligible Local List but for special consideration Local Plan - Both 5S3 and 5D3

NRHP CODE	NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS DESCRIPTION
5B4	Eligible for Local List only - Both 5S1 and 5D2
5B5	Eligible for Local List only - Both 5S1 and 5D3
5B6	Eligible for Local List only - Both 5S2 and 5D1
5B7	Eligible for Local List only - Both 5S2 and 5D2
5B8	Eligible for Local List only - Both 5S3 and 5D1
5B9	Eligible for Local List only - Both 5S3 and 5D2
5D	Eligible for Local Listing as Contributor only
5D1	Eligible for Local List only - Contributor to District list or eligible under Local Ordinance
5D2	Eligible for Local List only - Contributor to District, etc. eligible under possible Local Ordinance
5D3	Not eligible for Local List - Contributor to District etc; eligible for special consideration Local Plan
5N	Not eligible for anything but needs special consideration for other reasons
5S	Eligible for Local Listing only
5S1	Eligible for Local List only - listed or eligible separate under exist Local Ordinance
5S2	Eligible for Local List only - likely to become eligible separate under possible Local Ordinance
5S3	Not eligible Local List - is eligible for special consideration in Local Planning
6	Determined ineligible for National Register listing
6W	Removed from National Register by Keeper
6W1	Removed from National Register by Keeper - Listed Property destroyed
6W2	Removed from National Register by Keeper - Property still extant - not re-evaluated
6W3	District removed from National Register by Keeper - Property extant - Appears individually eligible
6X	Determined ineligible for National Register by Keeper
6X1	Determined ineligible for National Register by Keeper no potential for any listing
6X2	Determined ineligible for National Register by Keeper, no potential for National Register, not evaluated for Local List
6X3	Determined ineligible for National Register by Keeper, not evaluated for potential National Register, not evaluated for Local List
6Y	Determined ineligible for National Register by consensus
6Y1	Determined ineligible for National Register by consensus with no potential for any listing
6Y2	Determined ineligible for National Register by consensus, no potential for National Register, not evaluated for Local List
6Y3	Determined ineligible for National Register by consensus, not evaluated for potential National Register, not evaluated for Local List
6Y4	Determined ineligible for National Register by consensus, applicant eligible for Local List or may become eligible for National Register
6Z	Found ineligible for National Register
6Z1	Found ineligible for National Register with no potential for any listing
6Z2	Found ineligible for National Register, no potential for National Register, not evaluated for Local List
6Z3	Found ineligible for National Register, not evaluated for potential for National Register, not evaluated for Local List
7	Not evaluated
7J	Received by OHP for evaluation or action but not yet evaluated
7K	Resubmitted to OHP for action but not re-evaluated
7L	Evaluated for a Register other than the National Register
7M	Submitted to OHP for evaluation but not evaluated - referred to NPS
7R	Submitted as part of a Reconnaissance Level Survey; not evaluated

Source: California State Historic Preservation Officer (1996)

APPENDIX 4

CEQA COMPLIANCE